The Outlook

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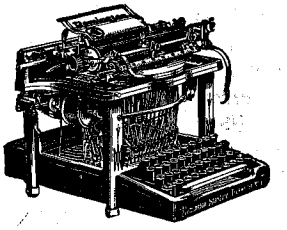

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The Outlook

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1905

Chicago's Strike and Riots: The Cause

Chicago during the past few weeks has been afflicted by labor troubles accompanied with disgraceful street disturbances. The teamsters' organization which has attracted so much attention within the last few years is the one that is involved. The trouble was all brought about by the teamsters trying to right the wrongs of other workers through the use of the sympathetic strike. Though the number of men involved is not large, the injury to business and the interference with public order have been serious. Much bad feeling has been engendered that bodes ill for the future. The employers appear to welcome the opportunity for a "finish fight" against what they term insolent union dictation, and the leaders of the strikers appeal for united labor support in the conflict on the ground that the principle of unionism is now in jeopardy. The cause of the trouble is this: Early in November of last year the garment workers of Chicago became involved in a strike against members of the Wholesale Tailors' Association. At the time the strike occurred these workers had contracts that did not expire until the following year. The employing tailors of Rochester, Philadelphia, and New York had already conducted successful fights against the garment workers of those cities, and the leaders of the garment workers in Chicago felt that their city was to be the scene of the next conflict. They charged the employers with direct violation of contract stipulations and with refusing to arbitrate the grievances, as the contract required. The employers, on the other hand, deny the charges of bad faith, and assert that the garment workers themselves were the ones who violated the contract by going on strike. Whatever the facts of the case may be in this regard, the gage of battle was accepted on both sides. The garment workers are virtually defeated, inasmuch as most of the shops are operating with non-union help and with members of the union who went back despite the strike order. Nominally, however, the strike is still in effect, and the garment workers' union is keeping up the fight to the best of its ability. A few weeks ago the leaders of this organization succeeded in enlisting the support of the teamsters, who singled out one particular house for attack—Montgomery Ward & Co., which does exclusively a mail-order business. This company had employed only a few garment workers, but it was supposed to be especially susceptible to attack by the teamsters on account of the large amount of its shipments. It was charged that the garment workers had paid money to the leaders of the teamsters' organization to get them to call the sympathetic strike. There were also insinuations to the effect that Montgomery Ward & Co. could have had the strike terminated at any time by paying bribe money to union leaders. It is difficult for the public at large to know what weight to attach to these charges and insinuations. Certain it is, however, that the garment workers were dissatisfied that the teamsters should confine their attack to the one concern, and that one of the smallest employers in their line. Consequently the garment workers' committee publicly declared that they would prefer that the teamsters should abandon their sympathetic strike unless they were willing to extend it to other houses. Thereupon the teamsters offered to end the strike if Montgomery Ward & Co. would take back the men then out, numbering about a score. This the concern refused to do. Consequently the fight was continued to force the reinstatement of the men who had left their positions to aid the garment workers.

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Chicago's Strike: The Strikers, the Authorities, and the Public

Department stores, express companies, and others became involved through an extension of the sympathetic strike idea. Thus, teamsters who refused to deliver goods to Montgomery Ward & Co. would be discharged, whereupon all the men working for the concern making the discharge would join the strike, and that concern too would then become the object of the teamsters' boycott and sympathetic strike. The total number of men on strike at the close of last week was about four thousand. The teamsters are classed as unskilled workers. Originally they were unorganized. Within the past three years, however, practically all the teamsters of Chicago have been brought into the unions. The membership is said to exceed thirty-five thousand. This makes an organization of great power. It is easy to believe that this newly acquired power in the hands of men without previous experience in its exercise has been greatly abused. Besides charging dictatorial methods, employing interests assert that the leaders in many instances have sought to extort blackmail. In one particular line of the teaming industry there appears to have been at one time a combination between the team-owners and the teamsters for the purpose of fleecing the public. It must be said to the credit of the rank and file of the teamsters that they dethroned from power the particular leader charged with responsibility for this arrangement. Through their ability to blockade traffic and to create riotous conditions in the public streets, the teamsters have become a formidable foe to employers who try to do business with non-union labor, and their assistance has been repeatedly sought by other unions when in trouble. The Employers' Association decided to make this contest "a fight to a finish." They refused any compromise. They organized under the laws of West Virginia the Employers' Teaming Association to assist in carrying on the teaming business. Later this company sought in the Federal courts a blanket injunction of a sweeping character against the strikers, and it was said to be the intention to use this injunction as a means of bringing in Federal troops later. Mayor Dunne was asked for police protection, and wagons were escorted through the streets surrounded with policemen. In the early days of the strike the employers expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the efforts put forth by the Mayor to preserve order. Later some of them criticised the efficiency of the police protection afforded, and asked that State troops be called for. This the Mayor declined to do, saying that the necessity therefor had not yet arisen. On Saturday, however, Mayor Dunne appointed a commission of three to investigate charges of wrongful conduct on the part of both strikers and employers. A delegation of employers visited Governor Deneen at Springfield and asked him to send troops. The Governor said he would do so if troops should be requested by the local authorities, but not otherwise. This was on Thursday of last week. The street disturbances had been at their worst the early part of that week. On Friday and Saturday conditions were more peaceful. The Sheriff was induced by the Employers' Association to take a hand in the matter, and he was expected to make a request for troops if in his opinion conditions should justify it. The crowds that gathered in the streets were not defiant to the police and could be dispersed easily. But the attacks on strike-breakers when caught unattended were vicious, and in three cases the injuries inflicted caused death. The Chicago public appears to have been practically unanimous in believing the teamsters' sympathetic strike unjustifiable. The fundamental principles involved in a labor disturbance of this kind are discussed in an editorial in this issue of The Outlook.

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The New York Legislature

The New York Legislature adjourned last Friday, having accomplished many things that are good and some that are bad, and having left undone some things that ought to be done and some that ought not. The Niagara grab reappeared in the last days of the session in a new form, and was once more defeated.

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Several other measures, obscure in their language, but evidently intended to benefit certain transportation corporations without any return to the community, were also beaten. The more important measures which failed of passage, and which, it seems to The Outlook, should have been enacted, for the best interests of the State and New York City, are: The Wainwright Local Option Bill, extending the principle of local option to cities and providing a means by which the dwellers in a residence district might forbid the sale of liquor in that district; a bill providing stringent measures for the suppression of bribery and corrupt practices in elections throughout the State; and the measure for the improvement of the New York City Police Department, prepared by the Committee of Nine which has been investigating the conditions there. Most of the important bills which were passed during the last days of the session related to New York City. The term of the Mayor was increased from two years to four years—a change in which The Outlook heartily believes. The bill transferring the power to grant franchises in the city of New York from the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which was vetoed by Mayor McClellan, was repassed by both Houses over his veto. As was said last week, The Outlook strongly approves this measure, since it concentrates the power of granting valuable franchises affecting the interests of the entire city in the hands of a few men elected to represent the entire city rather than of a large body of men elected from local districts. The Raines Law, the operation of which has resulted in the creation of so many of the so-called Raines Law hotels, was amended so that before a hotel can get a license for the sale of liquor it must obtain a certificate showing that it complies with the requirements of the Building Department, the Fire Department, and the Health Department. It is believed that this provision will do away with about ninety per cent. of the so-called Raines Law hotels now in existence. Because of an unfortunate conflict among those who were in favor of this amendment, it did not pass the Legislature until after May 1, on which date the liquor licenses were issued, thus making it possible for disreputable hotels to continue in existence for another year. An additional measure was passed, however, providing that on the request of a taxpayer an inspection of any hotel shall be made to see whether it complies with the requirements of the various departments. If it is not in accord with their requirements, its license is to be revoked at once. This law, if it is taken advantage of by organizations and patriotic individuals throughout the city, should make it possible quickly to rid the city of many of these plague-spots of vice and crime. A bill was passed giving to the Police Commissioner power to regulate traffic in the streets of the city, which will enable Mr. McAdoo to continue the excellent work which he has been carrying on in this direction. Two weeks before the Legislature adjourned there seemed good reason to believe that its record would be a thoroughly bad one. In its last days, however, so many bad measures were killed and so many good ones passed that the final result may fairly be called good. This is due in great measure to the strength of public opinion and to the efforts of many organizations in New York City, which displayed great activity in defending the interests of the city and in arousing the public to demand the passage of good measures and the defeat of bad ones.

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New York's Water and Lighting

The two subjects before the Legislature most important to the citizens of New York City were the questions of the city's water supply and its lighting. The consumption of water in the city is rapidly nearing the limits of the present supply, and it is of vital importance that additional provision should be made without delay. Bills were passed by the Legislature establishing a City Water Commission, to be appointed by the Mayor, to "ascertain what sources exist and are most available, desirable, and best for an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the city of New York," and to provide such supply in co-operation with the Board of Estimate and

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Apportionment; and a State Water Commission, without whose approval no municipality or town shall have power to condemn land for additional sources of water supply. These bills seem to The Outlook to embody the two principles that ought to be observed in extending the water supply of the city of New York. The city should itself determine its needs and the best method of supplying them, and should control its own water supply, while the State should protect the interests of its citizens living in the regions from which the water is obtained. New York City must have water, but it must not get it regardless of the legitimate interests of other communities in the State. There has been an increasing amount of dissatisfaction with the quality of the gas supplied to the city and to private individuals by the Consolidated Gas Lighting Company, and with the prices which it has charged. A committee was appointed by the Senate to investigate the entire subject of the lighting conditions in New York and make a report to the Legislature. It made a thorough investigation, and suggested a number of bills for the improvement of the conditions. The most important bills lowered the maximum price which may be charged for gas supplied to the city and to private consumers from one dollar to seventy-five cents per thousand feet, and provided a State Gas and Lighting Commission to control conditions throughout the State. A powerful lobby manifested great activity in opposition to these bills, directing their efforts chiefly against that one of them which provides a price of seventy-five cents (or rather eighty cents, as the bill had been amended by the Legislature) for gas distributed to private individuals. The other bills were passed, but this one failed. It is freely charged that money was used in large amounts for the defeat of the measure. It is hoped that Governor Higgins, when he calls an extra session of the Legislature to consider the charges against Judge Hooker, will submit for its reconsideration the eighty-cent gas bill, in the expectation that the power of public opinion will be so strong that the Legislature will be compelled to pass the measure. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the value of the law establishing the State Gas and Lighting Commission. It contains practically the same provisions as an existing law in Massachusetts, which has worked excellently; whether, under the different conditions existing in New York, it will have equally good results only experience can show. The Commission has power to fix the standard of illuminating power and purity in the gas sold in the State and the standard of pressure at which the gas shall be supplied, to prescribe uniform methods of accounting, to examine the books and affairs of any lighting corporation, to control the inspection of meters, to approve or disapprove the incorporation of lighting companies, to fix the maximum price of gas and electricity "within the limits prescribed by law." The ambiguity of this phrase raises a doubt as to whether the Commission can lower the price of gas in New York City, as the maximum price prescribed by law is now one dollar per thousand; the intention was doubtless that no higher price than this should be permitted, but it is not entirely certain that the courts would so interpret the law.

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The Case of Justice Hooker

By the unanimous report of the Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly Justice Warren B. Hooker has been declared guilty of "immoral" conduct that shows "a personal unfitness to occupy the position of Justice of the Supreme Court." The Committee is made up of ten Republicans and three Democrats, and the fact that there was absolutely no disagreement in the conclusions reached, although a large majority were of the same political party as the accused, precludes any idea of political persecution. The charges on which this finding is based have been outlined in The Outlook. In brief, the Committee find that Justice Hooker, in collusion with George W. Beavers, obtained several appointments in post-offices when these appointments were not necessary or desirable; that the appointees did little or no work; that the appointments were

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made for corrupt reasons; that the United States was defrauded out of the sums paid as salaries. In the case of Frank B. Ball (perhaps the most flagrant of all) the Committee finds that the United States was defrauded out of more than $2,500, and that the reason and motive which influenced Justice Hooker in procuring the appointment of Ball, first as laborer and then as clerk in the Fredonia post-office, were that Ball might thereby obtain money with which to pay a note of $3,040 upon which Mrs. Hooker was indorser. Impeachment is not possible, because the acts were committed before Mr. Hooker was appointed to the bench. The Legislature must formulate charges, and at a special session of the Legislature, to be called for the express purpose of examining these charges and hearing the defense, it may remove the accused Justice from the bench. He has already had two opportunities to repel the accusations, and it is hardly to be supposed that in a hearing before the Legislature he can now place his conduct in such a light as to dispel the prevailing belief that he has acted unworthily, has proved himself unworthy of the confidence and respect which should be regarded as the indispensable qualification for a judicial office, and has used his influence in Washington improperly so that he and his friends might benefit at the public expense. If the Legislature agree in the justice of its Committee's report, it can not too soon remove the stain upon the honor of the State caused by this scandal.

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Religious Freedom in Russia

The first of May passed in Russia without any general outbreak, but in Warsaw, Lodz, Kalisz, and in other cities in Poland there were very serious disturbances. The Cossacks appear to have attacked those marching in procession in the streets of Warsaw with characteristic savagery, and the number of those who were killed in the charges on the populace is reported as sixty, but believed to be much larger. If reports are to be trusted, these attacks were without justification. In Warsaw the offensive feature of the procession was apparently a red flag. After firing two volleys, the Cossacks and Uhlans swept the streets, driving people into courtyards and beating them with sabers and whips after the Cossack manner. More than one hundred people were killed or seriously injured in this manner, and, if reports are to be trusted, among these were women and children. At Lodz the police were attacked with bombs, while dragoons and Uhlans captured the bomb throwers and shot them down. Intense excitement and the bitterest resentment are reported throughaut Poland. The chief event of interest in Russia was the publication of the Czar's Easter ukase proclaiming complete religious liberty throughout the empire; a decree which may be regarded as one of the most important results of recent agitation and one of the most significant signs of the progress of the revolution now taking place in the Empire. All religions have been tolerated in Russia, subject to certain very important exceptions, sufficiently sweeping to make room for an immense amount of persecution and injustice. No member of the State Church has been at liberty to leave that Church and enter another without losing his civil rights, and no Church other than the State Church has had the right to make converts. In cases of marriages between members of the Russian Church and any other Church it has been necessary to have the ceremony performed by a priest of the Russian Church, and the law has provided that the children of such marriages should be brought up in the orthodox Russian faith. These restrictions have borne with special weight on the Old Ritualists, or Old Believers, a large body who separated from the Orthodox Church two hundred and fifty years ago, and have since suffered all manner of oppressions. By this ukase the various order of priesthood among the Old Believers are recognized, and their priests will have the right to celebrate marriages. To the Old Believers, to Lutherans, Jews, Roman Catholics, and all other faiths and sects will now be accorded the right to erect houses of worship without restriction as to place or situation. The text of the ukase must be waited for before its full

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significance to the Russian Jews can be known. If it confers freedom of domicile, it will mean the removal of one of the most irritating and oppressive of the restrictions under which the Jews have lived in that country. Whatever may be the limitation of the ukase in this direction, it is a document of momentous importance in the history of the liberation of the Russian people.

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The Naval Situation in the China Sea

The one thing that is certainly known as to naval events in the East last week is that the third Russian squadron, under Admiral Nebogatoff, passed through the Straits of Malacca, and is now somewhere in the China Sea—presumably hoping to effect a junction with Admiral Rojesvensky. This squadron consists for the most part of old and slow ships, but can throw a heavy broadside fire. It consists of one battle-ship (the Nicholas I.), three coast-defense armorclads, one cruiser, and several torpedo-boats, destroyers, and colliers. It is unknown as we write whether the main Russian fleet is awaiting this reinforcement near the French Indo-China coast, is moving south to meet it, or will sacrifice it and make a dash north toward Vladivostok. Opinion strengthens that Admiral Togo is not likely to attack the Russians until they move forward and pass through one of the straits which form part of all possible routes to Vladivostok. Meanwhile indignation in Japan against the aid given to Russian ships in French ports is increasing. New representations to France have been made officially, and the Japanese press is speaking with much bitterness. It is asserted that since the Russian ships left Kamranh Bay other smaller French ports have been used freely, despite the orders sent by the French Government. The special correspondent of the New York "Sun" sent to his paper on April 30 a special despatch from Saigon which the French authorities refused to allow to pass, so that it reached this country only on May 8. This correspondent asserts that the French ships used Kamranh Bay as a naval base for ten days; that they there received the fullest supplies of coal, water, cattle, and other provisions; that these stores had been brought to Saigon in immense quantities in advance, with the full knowledge of the French authorities; that the Russian ships could not possibly have been put in fighting condition without this assistance; that the Russian officers were allowed the freest use of French telegraphs, although press despatches were stopped; and that the French naval commander, Admiral de Jonquières, was fully aware that the laws of neutrality were, to say the least, stretched to the utmost. If this statement can be substantiated, and if the facts already reported as to the use of ports in Madagascar for many weeks are taken into consideration, Japan may well feel that she has a grievance against France, however impolitic it may be to push her complaints to the point of breaking off diplomatic relations. That the situation is regarded as serious in England, which is in friendly relations with both Japan and France, is shown by the following utterance of the London "Times:" "In the interests of the peace of the world we earnestly trust that the Government and people of France do not remain under any illusion in regard to the great gravity of the situation which has arisen from the alleged conduct of the Baltic Fleet off the coast of Indo-China." The "Times" adds that the British people cannot affect to treat with indifference the assertions of the Japanese press, and that it is the duty of England to prevent the interference of third parties in the Russo-Japanese war.

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The Canadian Education Question

The protracted debate upon the educational clauses of the bill establishing the Province of Alberta in the Canadian Northwest came to an end last week, and the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of eighty-one votes, the largest majority ever recorded for a party measure in the Dominion Parliament. A vote was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Borden, the leader of the Conservative Opposition, providing for the exclusive control of its educational policy by the new prov-

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ince. This amendment was defeated, and the Government victory on the second reading assures the final passage of the bill, the remaining stages of its progress being comparatively unimportant. The Government members remained loyal, while thirteen Conservatives voted on the Government side. The result proves that the amendments offered by the Government, in which certain objectionable features of the bill as originally drawn were eliminated, were satisfactory to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's supporters, and it is no less certain that popular opinion in Canada has accepted them as the best that could be done under the circumstances. As we have already pointed out in our issue of April 15, the question of separate schools in the Canadian Northwest is radically different from that existing before Confederation in 1867, and it implies now no clerical domination in educational matters, the only suggestion of clerical influence being a half-hour's religious instruction after school hours, the character of that instruction being decided by the Protestant or Catholic majority in any school district. In all other respects the schools are alike and are completely controlled by the Dominion Government. Protestants, naturally, rely upon their large majority in the Northwest to prevent any Catholic preponderance in educational affairs. There is one aspect of the question, however, which has raised serious doubts, and that is the precedent which this measure affords for depriving future provinces in the Northwest of the right exclusively to direct their own educational policy. The wording of the Canadian Confederation Act on the control of education by the provinces was never clear, and has been variously interpreted; but the passage of this bill by the Dominion Parliament will seem definitely to establish the principle that all new provinces to be carved out of those vast regions will receive their educational direction from the federal authority at Ottawa. In other words, the centralizing tendency in public school affairs will be firmly grounded, and one of the most important subjects of legislation originally intended by the framers of Confederation to be under provincial control will be largely and perhaps, indeed, almost or quite altogether transferred to federal control.

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The Conference for Education in the South

Probably nowhere except in the South could there be found such a Conference as that which was held in Columbia, South Carolina, on April 26, 27, and 28. Elsewhere in the United States an educational gathering is valuable chiefly as a means by which expert opinion concerning education may be expressed. The Conference for Education in the South, on the other hand, is almost distinctive in being a medium for the expression of the educational faith of the people. It is true that the Conference is attended by educational leaders, but they are leaders primarily by virtue of their power to create and maintain popular enthusiasm for education. The Conference is composed mainly of Southerners; it is, as it of course ought to be, dominated by Southerners. Its importance, however, is so manifestly National that it has drawn to its meetings not a few from the North. As its personnel is not sectional, so its object is not merely scholastic. The conception of education which it embodies is as broad as it is untechnical. Nothing which makes for higher intelligence and better mutual understanding, whether between individuals, or between classes, or between races, or between sections, is alien to its programme. Its sessions at Columbia were in keeping with the character it had established at other places. There was special fitness in the place of meeting, for in South Carolina was established, as Governor Heyward said in his address of welcome, the first library to be supported in any degree by public money, and in Columbia is South Carolina College, the oldest of the State universities, a hundred years old this year. The meetings could have been held under no surroundings of more enticing charms. The new, rich foliage of a Southern springtime shaded street, garden, and campus. Roses in full bloom and blossoms of many kinds gave color to the scene and fragrance to the air. Hospitality, void of device, rich with sincerity, made the visitors from

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other towns and States, South and North, members of the households of their hosts. There were no strangers at the Conference in Columbia; there were many friends from a distance. Not once was the spirit of kindliness and confidence troubled throughout the Conference. This fact is not without significance, because there were gathered in that place people of differing opinions which were born of differing traditions. As President Denny, of Washington and Lee University, said in his "Southern Interpretation of the Conference," there was almost nothing unrepresented in the Conference "except provincial narrowness, petty animosity, selfish motive, and ignoble purpose." The spirit of the Conference was the natural result of the willingness which every one present had to hear and understand other views than his own. An exception to this spirit was to be found only outside of Columbia, in the utterances of a single newspaper. As Dr. St. Clair McKelway said, with a gravity that drew a laugh from his hearers, "The sentiment for this cause falls just so little short of unanimity as to destroy the idea of suspicious collusion."

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The Addresses In his speech warmly advocating the sort of education that will make for public order, Colonel Gordon, who, as head of the Georgia militia, managed admirably the complicated situation occasioned by the notorious Statesboro lynching, deplored the fact (which is true of Southern affairs as it is true, for instance, of college life) that abnormal deeds and thoughtless opinions are given wider currency in the newspapers than that which is normal and thoughtful. Not the least virtue of this Conference is that it serves as an expression of the normal life and thoughtful public opinion of the South. There was no address, therefore, without significance; for even the speeches made by Northerners acquired significance from the reception given them by the audience. Among the speakers the men who are bearing the burdens of practical educational effort in the South spoke with special buoyancy. They were all men who, though proud of the past, lived in the future. During the session no more courageous speech was made than that of Mr. W. H. Hand, Superintendent of Schools in Chester, South Carolina. He did not hesitate to show that the isolation of the South in the matter of compulsory education was far from salutary. He made skillful use of statistics to show how deadly to illiteracy compulsory education laws are. His summons to the South to establish compulsory education was strongly applauded, and when Governor Heyward bade the visitors farewell, in a speech of genuine feeling, he took occasion to announce his desire that the Legislature might give him the opportunity of signing a compulsory education bill. The Hon. Seth Low, in reviewing the educational progress of New York City, gave some interesting facts which had a close bearing upon Southern conditions. For instance, he recalled the fact that the first free school, not ecclesiastical, established on Manhattan Island was for negroes; and that for a hundred years New York maintained separate schools for the blacks and whites. The climax of the Conference was capped by a number of remarkable impromptu speeches which held the large audience until near midnight. In one of these, Professor S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond, Virginia, gave an admirable résumé of the Conference. The three present problems of the South, he said, were industrial development, National integration, and racial adjustment. These are to be worked out in the schools. To this end the Conference helps to supply money—indirectly—suggestion, and effort; but, what is of more importance still, it offers the ministry of spirit. No one could attend this Conference without recognizing this as a true characterization, without being convinced that, as in matters pertaining to the churches, so in matters pertaining to the schools, the motive power is a spiritual life. In deference to the judgment of others, Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New York, consented to accept re-election as President of the Conference. All the other officers, including the members of the Executive Committee, are Southern men. The Vice-President is ex-Governor Aycock, of North Carolina.

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The Railway Accident

As in other years, Mr. Ogden, with characteristic generosity, brought on a special train with him to the Conference a number of guests from the North and the South. He had arranged an itinerary which included, besides the Conference at Columbia, several centers of education—Greenville and Spartanburg, South Carolina, Charlotte and Greensboro, North Carolina, and Hampton, Virginia. As the special train was entering Greenville the passengers in the sleeping-cars were roused by a rough jolting, and then a sudden jar as the train came to a stop. As many as were free to do so alighted, to find the forward cars—among them the two dining-cars—piled up in an almost unrecognizable mass. A few had risen early and had gone forward to breakfast. How any of these escaped with their lives is a marvel. The fact is that out of that fearful débris, which almost immediately was in flames, crawled some half-dozen passengers—men and women—bruised, cut, and burned, besides several colored cooks and waiters. Two waiters and a cook, however, were pinned down in the wreck and were killed. A flagman also, who had been on the locomotive, was so badly injured that he died soon after being taken from the wreck. Those who were injured included Professor Farnam, of Yale, and Mrs. Farnam; Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn "Eagle;" Dr. Julius Dreher, formerly President of Roanoke College; Mrs. J. G. Thorp, daughter of the poet Longfellow; Mr. R. M. Ogden, secretary to Mr. Robert C. Ogden. Had the whole party been at breakfast, as might well have happened if most of them had not been up until very late the night before, a great many lives, some recognized all over the Nation as of inestimable worth, would have been lost. The accident was of the sort that happens with grim frequency in the United States. Two trains going in opposite directions, one at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, crashed into one another. Apparently there was some lapse of memory or carelessness in the transfer of a despatch. A freight train, whose conductor supposed the special had gone by, was moving on the main track. Whether the engineer in charge of the special train was familiar with the route or not, and whether, as was stated at the time, he was a freight engineer without experience in running such a train as this, are questions to be settled by the proper authorities. The Southern Railway, on which this accident happened, has already a notoriety in the matter of casualties, which this occurrence will not lessen. The fact that railroad officials are willing thus to take chances in such matters does not allay the increasing popular demand for government control and even ownership of railroads. The citizens of Greenville offered relief with the same largeness of generosity with which they had planned their welcome. The itinerary of the party was changed, but the trip was not abandoned. It was a sign of the earnestness with which all on the train had undertaken to learn what the South had to teach that, with the exception of those most seriously injured, they continued on their way to Hampton.

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Hampton Institute Anniversary

On Tuesday and Wednesday following the Conference in Columbia the exercises of Virginia Day and Anniversary Day were held at Hampton Institute. On Virginia Day people of high standing from the State were present on the platform and in the audience. Indeed, every element of influence among Virginians was well represented, with one exception—the smaller politicians. Judges, bankers, merchants, women of social influence and moral leadership, educators, thus gathered together, proved as nothing else could how positively the culture and best energy of the Commonwealth are enlisted in behalf of negro education. President Boatwright, of Richmond College, offered the greetings of his institution, declaring that there was common ground on which Richmond College and Hampton Institute stood. President Blackwell, of Randolph-Macon College, affirmed his belief in Hampton Institute because of his belief in democracy. On Anniversary Day thirty-six candidates for academic diplomas and forty-five for trade certificates in a dozen

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industrial occupations were presented to the President of the Trustees, Mr. Robert C. Ogden. As on the preceding day, several of the candidates spoke on some aspect of their education. On both days, also, Dr. Booker T. Washington, the most renowned alumnus of the school, was called upon to speak. Never did he speak with more boldness, judgment, humor, and effectiveness. On Anniversary Day especially his speech was replete with epigrammatic sentences that might well be addressed to every race, though he applied them to his own people: "It is well to seek privileges, but it is better to seek to be worthy of privilege. . . . Emphasize your opportunities: there are plenty of people who will emphasize your disadvantages. . . . No man can degrade you; others can inconvenience you, but none but yourselves can degrade yourselves. . . . Make yourselves indispensable. . . ." He pointed his hearers to the success of Japan, and added the good-natured thrust—"And now they say the Japanese are members of the white race!" "I very much wish," said he, in commenting on the friendliness of General Fitzhugh Lee for the colored people, "that we could go back to the old days in the South, when the best white men and women taught negro Sunday-schools." In celebration of Dr. H. B. Frissell's twenty-fifth anniversary as a teacher and later principal of the school, Dr. Washington presented to him, on behalf of graduates and former students, eight hundred dollars in gold, "every atom of which," said Dr. Washington, "represents the heart-throbs of hundreds of men and women whom you have helped and inspired." With this gift was joined another of five hundred dollars from an unknown donor, and the wish was expressed that the whole sum might be used to defray the expense of a needed vacation. Mr. John Graham Brooks gave the results of a special study he had made in a country region of Virginia which showed how the Hampton idea had helped negroes to secure an economic foothold on the earth. There is no institution in the United States from which schools, colleges, and universities, North and South, for white and for black, can just now learn more than from Hampton Institute; and the lesson they can learn was well epitomized by Dr. Crothers, of Cambridge—"that the higher things are not the luxuries of the few, but the necessities of the many."

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The University of Tennessee's New President

The inaugural exercises upon the occasion of the installation of Dr. Brown Ayres as the President of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville on April 25 have, for distinct reasons, an extraordinary interest, as evidence and result of the vital movement for education which is sweeping over the Southern States. It was not an occasion so brilliant or historically picturesque as the inauguration of Dr. Alderman at the University of Virginia, but it served to emphasize no less specifically the modern ideals of education, of culture in the broadest sense, linked with the idea of service, which the South has long ago learned, as a part of her emancipation, to realize and exemplify, and which point to the early rehabilitation of the whole economic and industrial life of the Southern people. The Tennessee University received a substantial impetus of growth through the executive energy of Dr. Charles W. Dabney, who was called to the presidency of the University of Cincinnati, and the University was fortunate in securing the services of an educator so thoroughly equipped as the new President, who enters upon his duties with every prospect of success. Many notable addresses were heard—from Professor James, of Johns Hopkins, from President McLean, of the University of Iowa, from Chancellor Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University, from Chancellor Fulton, of the University of Mississippi, from Dr. Dabney, and others; but the inaugural address of Dr. Ayres himself struck the keynote of the new idea, the new method in education; rather, it endeavored to fuse all the diverse elements, to harmonize the pure idealism of the classic curriculum with the insistent demands of a so-called materialism, and to show how vitally the University is related to the life of the people and repre-

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sents practically every phase of that life, expands with their aspirations, and, on the other hand, is a tremendous force, a power directed in the interest of a broad culture and the highest efficiency. Dr. Ayres is a scientist, but his view was not that of the specialist. He has the scientific interest in the problems which confront the South, but he also has the interest of the broad scholar, who is not unmindful of the fact that science, in the broad sense, is at one with the ideal, because "it leads up through nature to nature's God."

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Vanderbilt University

What appears to be a great misfortune has befallen Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, in the loss of its main building, which was almost totally destroyed last week by fire. Flames were discovered shortly after eleven o'clock in the morning, when many classes were reciting, under the roof, and all attempts to arrest their course were unavailing. At the end of four or five hours' incessant fighting, the building, which was of great size, was a complete ruin, and the fire had swept on to consume a number of residences and barns on a neighboring street. The work of the students in saving apparatus, books, portraits, and furnishings is described as quite beyond praise both for its intelligence and courage. The building contained an expensive laboratory of physics, a group of valuable portraits, and a large library, the "graduate" portion of which was of special value. An address to the students was published on the afternoon of the day of the fire announcing that the work of the session would proceed according to the programme with the least possible interruption, arrangements being made for the housing of the work of the various classes. In this case, as in others, what seems at the moment a great misfortune may in the long run prove to be a great good fortune for Vanderbilt University. Few institutions in the Southern States have won higher regard or done more substantial work than Vanderbilt. It ranks, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, among the three or four leading institutions of higher learning in the South. Such men as Professor Baskerville, whose death a few years ago involved permanent loss to American literary scholarship, have given Vanderbilt a place of exceptional importance in the American college system. Its misfortune is the misfortune of a large community, and that misfortune ought to be turned into a new opportunity of growth and enlarged usefulness.

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Light in the Scotch Church Controversy

The legal wrong done last August to the United Free Church of Scotland seems now about to be repaired. The report of the Royal Commission sustains the contention that the legal claimants, to whom a property worth $20,000,000 was adjudged, are unable adequately to administer the trusts connected with it. It proposes that Parliament shall create a Commission vested with ample powers, administrative and executive, and that the whole of the funds and property of the Free Church, as on October 31, 1900 (before its union—out of which the controversy rose—with the United Presbyterian Church), shall be vested in this Commission. Wherever it appears proven that the now legal Free Church (the "Wee Frees") is unable adequately to execute any trust, the Commission is to be empowered to transfer the funds and property concerned; and in such a transfer the United Free Church is to have the preference. But equitable treatment is to be given to the legal Free Church, to enable it to establish itself as an active Church wherever it seems likely to do good service. It has been pressing to the utmost its temporary legal advantage by systematic evictions of the United Free Church; but, if Parliament should adopt the present report, all that goes for nothing, and things are put back as they were before the law Lords upset them. Naturally, in view of the prospect of being "despoiled" to endow a Church that is "drifting toward Unitarianism," the Free Church is now as resentful as it was exultant.

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A Golden Wedding

The Outlook departs from its habit of silence in regard to its staff to congratulate Dr. and Mrs. James Morris Whiton on the

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fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, on May 1. Golden weddings have a peculiar sweetness and solemnity, and are apart from all other celebrations by reason of richness of association and of a certain sense of special joy amid the changes of life. Dr. Whiton's associates in The Outlook know his work from week to week, and have a continually increasing respect for the integrity and thoroughness of his scholarship. A member of the famous class of 1853 at Yale, a scholar, and an athlete who pulled an oar in the first race between Harvard and Yale, Dr. Whiton is in full possession of his vigorous and alert mind, keenly alive to every movement of thought, sympathetic with every advance; and he faces the future with the courage, singleness of aim, and intellectual vigor which have characterized his whole career.

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The Right to Work

The present labor war in Chicago is not a "class war." It is not a war between rich men and poor men, capitalists and workingmen, employers and employed. The fighting in the streets is between men who, so far as there are classes in America at all, belong to the same class. It is a war between strikers and strike-breakers—that is, between organized labor and independent labor. The original question out of which the present strike grew is for the time being in abeyance. The now fundamental question before the people of Chicago is twofold: (1) Have workingmen who do not believe in unions a right to work in Chicago? (2) Have men who do not believe in unions a right to avail themselves of the services of non-union men? What is involved in the labor war in Chicago is the right of the independent laborer. Has he any rights? If so, what are they?

It may help to clarify the issue in the minds of our readers if we state here what are the legal rights of organized labor, as we gather them from a comparative study of sometimes conflicting decisions of the courts on this subject. The conclusions reached by the courts of law respecting the rights of labor, organized and unorganized, it is not easy to formulate in any consistent system, partly because the question of the regulation of labor unions by law is, under our Constitution, necessarily a State, not a Federal, question, and the decisions of one State are not a final authority in the courts of another State; and partly because the questions have presented themselves in such different forms and under such differing conditions. We think, however, that the following propositions, though some of them are, perhaps, not free from doubt, may be fairly taken to represent the tendency, if not absolutely the consensus, of judicial opinion concerning the relative legal rights and responsibilities of the State and the labor organization:

(1) Laborers have a right to unite in an organization for the purpose of promoting their common interests.

(2) In promoting their common interests they have a right to strike; that is, they have a right to leave their employer in a body for the purpose of securing better wages or better conditions of employment.

(3) They have a right to persuade other workingmen not to take their places, provided their persuasion is so conducted as to be wholly peaceable, without either violence or threats or suggestions of violence.

(4) They have a right to refuse, and to combine with one another in the refusal, to purchase the goods of their employer or of others who are in league or in co-operation with their employer. In other words, they have a legal right to "boycott."

(5) They have no right to attempt directly or indirectly to coerce the community into a refusal to buy the goods of their employer or others in league with or in co-operation with him. They have no right to attempt to destroy his credit, impair his trade, or interfere with his business. Of course they have no right to use violence against him or his employees. They have no right so to surround his work with pickets or sentinels as to interfere with customers or workingmen from freely going to and fro. They have no right to put a "sand-

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wich man" in front of his place advising customers not to buy of him. In general terms, they have no right to combine for the purpose of directly injuring him or his business, though the mere fact that injury to his business incidentally grows out of their combination to secure benefit to themselves does not make their combination a conspiracy.

Applying this principle to the Chicago war, the Teamsters' Union have a right to strike—that is, to leave their employers in a body; peaceably to persuade other workmen not to take their places; to refuse, and peaceably to persuade other men to refuse, to deal with the Employers' Teaming Company; but they have no right to prevent other men from working for the Employers' Teaming Company, nor by any method of coercion to interfere with the business of the Employers' Teaming Company.

What is really involved in the war in Chicago is the right of an independent laborer to work without asking the consent of the Teamsters' Union. This right has not only been repeatedly affirmed by our courts, but it is so fundamental that it is inconceivable that any intelligent man should theoretically deny it. It is a disgrace to American civilization that in one of our great cities independent laborers should be compelled to arm themselves in order to maintain their right to labor. The government that does not protect that right does not deserve to be called government. The whole military force of the city, State, and Federal Government should not only be pledged as it is by law, but should be exercised if necessary, to secure unimpaired the right of the humblest individual in the country to work when, where, and for what wage he pleases, except as that right is limited by law for reasons of public policy. Chicago has just voted by a considerable majority that the municipality shall own and control the highways of the city. It does not own and control those highways if a private organization can make it impossible for the public to use those highways with freedom and safety. The first duty of the authorities in Chicago—a duty which they owe not merely to the employers, but to the workers, to the city, and in a sense to the whole Nation—is to preserve traffic on the highways from interference by mob violence, and to protect the right of individual workers to carry on their work without asking permission of any private organization.

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"Millionaire Endowments"

Mr. J. A. Hobson in his recent visit to America seems to have acquired a vast if not a varied amount of misinformation; this misinformation he imparts to credulous readers among our kin across the sea, in an article entitled "Millionaire Endowments," published in the "Independent Review."[1] He is in a feverish fear of impending calamities to the British Empire, owing to the vicious habit into which millionaires are falling of endowing institutions of learning. This new form of self-indulgence threatens, in Mr. Hobson's opinion, the foundations both of learning and of liberty. He apprehends that they will bring about that revolution in the universities which "Mercator Anglicanus," in his "Plea for the Abolition of All Learning,"[2] gleefully pictures as sure to result when Philistinism, having already abolished Greek and discredited Latin, succeeds in also abolishing mathematics, science, literature, history, and geography. "What shall we do with the colleges? I went to Oxford the other day with a cheap ticket, and I soon found an answer. With some pulling down and building up, most of the colleges can be converted into excellent warehouses and factories. And in my mind's eye I see the city, which for many years has been a nest of drones, crowded with industrious workingmen, all making money for me and other capitalists."

In endeavoring to awaken his lethargic mother country to the peril which threatens her from "millionaire endowments" of her institutions of learning, Mr. Hobson points to America as an awful example of the fatal consequences

[1] Reprinted in "The Living Age" for April 1, 1905.
[2] "Blackwood's Magazine," reprinted in "The Living Age" for April 29, 1905.

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of encouraging this vicious habit of modern millionaires. He perceives that the colleges are quite unaware that they are being stifled, and he concedes that the millionaires are quite unaware that they are doing any stifling. But the fact that unconscious victims are being throttled by unconscious garroters makes the peril all the more terrible.

The first and most apparent effect of this subtle process of overturning our institutions for the higher learning by endowing them is seen in their habitations. "To not a few of them funds have flowed so quickly that they have difficulty in concealing their embarrassment of riches, and expensive half-used laboratories and other superfluous apparatus of learning attest their unassimilated wealth."

But it is not only the laboratory which is a "superfluous apparatus of learning." Equally superfluous are the museum, the library, and the gymnasium, and the instructors, if they are "highly specialized." "Everywhere we find the campus with its huge departmental buildings, its law and engineering schools, museum, libraries, laboratories, gymnasium, theater, the enormous staff of highly specialized, unevenly equipped, and ill-paid professors, grinding out interminable courses of lectures and turning out sheaves of printed matter for the university press." The traditional log with Dr. Hopkins on one end and a solitary pupil on the other constitutes the ideal university. Anything beyond that is perilous to education. Surely it is high time that we Americans awakened to the imminence of the danger threatened to our colleges by such gifts as the chapel at Cornell by Mr. Sage, Osborne Hall at Yale, the library at Columbia by Mr. Low, the half a million free endowment to the University of Virginia by Mr. Carnegie, and the gift of a million or more by Mr. McKay for the better scientific equipment of Harvard. Perhaps it is because prophetic Massachusetts dimly perceives the proportions of this peril that Harvard is proposing that the Massachusetts School of Technology take the gift and do the work, and the Massachusetts School of Technology is so hesitant about receiving it.

But it is not only in superfluous apparatus of learning that this peril from millionaires is to be seen; more serious because more subtle is the deleterious effect on college professors and college presidents. "No student of American higher education can fail to perceive that the living hand is there far more oppressive than the dead. A first conspicuous result of this necessity is seen in the personnel of the college president. An advertising presence and deportment for public occasions, personal weight and persuasiveness in wealthy quarters, plausibility, tact, and, in general, the business equipment of a successful 'beggar,' form the first and most indispensable requisites. Scholarship, science, or philosophy is a decorative parergon, the serious cultivation of which is inconsistent with the duties of a president." This is indeed a rare chance to see ourselves as others see us. What American would have guessed that in this paragraph he was looking at the composite photograph of such men as Eliot, Hadley, Butler, Hill, Woodrow Wilson, Alderman, Dabney, Schurman, King, Harper, Slocum, and Penrose?

It is, however, in the new colleges that have as yet received no millionaire endowments that the disastrous effect of millionaire endowments is chiefly seen. The "living hand" is particularly effective in strangling the institutions which it never touches. "Every well-informed, thoughtful American can point out a score of ambitious colleges which are suffering in their early growth from their showy, scheming president, whose character is impressed on their plastic institutions. The college dependent on private donations is driven to cultivate the arts of advertisement." All, or nearly all, of the women's colleges in the United States are comparatively new. And what showy, scheming presidents they have had! And how they have been "driven to cultivate the arts of advertisement"! And how the showy, scheming character of these presidents has been impressed on Wellesley, Radcliffe, Mount Holyoke, Barnard, Vassar, and Bryn Mawr!

What arrant nonsense this all is! Americans will read Mr. Hobson's arti-

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cle, if they read it at all, with an amused interest; for we do not take the observations of such observers as seriously as our fathers took the analogous observations of Charles Dickens and Mrs. Trollope. But The Outlook assures its English readers that there is considerably less accuracy in Mr. Hobson's report than in the caricatures of his more illustrious predecessors.

It is true that American colleges have put too much money in bricks and mortar and too little in professors' salaries; that endowments have been too often unwisely conditioned; that occasionally, in the Far West, a man has been appointed college president because he was thought to be a successful money-getter, and somewhat more frequently the head of a new collegiate institution has had to combine with his proper duties those of a financial agent. It is also true that in America college presidents are selected, as they ought to be, rather for their executive ability than for their special scholarship.

But in the main, East and West, North and South, in the great university and in the smaller college, the college president is selected for his interest in and power as an educationist, and our college presidents are, and by their broad scholarship, intellectual independence, and moral courage deserve to be, foremost among the leaders of America. There have been one or two instances in which the teaching in a State-supported university has been interfered with, not by individual politicians, but by a temporary wave of political prejudice or political enthusiasm, though such cases have been very rare and have been universally reprobated. Endowments have been given to equip or maintain particular departments, and in some instances to sustain sectarian colleges on the assumption that they would remain sectarian. But otherwise, in privately endowed institutions, with the single exception of Mrs. Leland Stanford's one interference with the university which bears her son's and husband's name, we do not think that there is a single well-authenticated instance in American educational history in which a donor has attempted, either directly or indirectly, to influence the teaching in the university to which he has contributed his funds—and we are familiar with the history of Chicago University, to which Mr. Hobson refers—nor do we believe that there is a college president of any standing in America who would either consciously submit or unconsciously be affected in his administration of the college work by the real or supposed interests or opinions of the donors to its funds.

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The Art of Love

In an age in which the love of beauty in a large part of the world is the possession of a few and the passion of a minority of these few, art is regarded as the antithesis of nature rather than its fulfillment, and the endeavor to master its methods as a retreat into artifice, conventionalities, and the tyranny of the schools, instead of an escape into freedom, possession, and power. Spontaneity, the easy, unconscious overflow of the native force, the creative energy, is set in opposition to the definite, painstaking, sustained endeavor to see with clear vision, to think with order and precision, to feel deeply but without confusion of ideas, to match the soul with the skill of a trained hand when it strives to speak its thought and give voice to its emotion. Those who have loved beauty in every age have known that art is its natural, inevitable, and flexible language; that without command of this rare and beautiful speech the divinest vision is blurred and the most delicate fancy marred; that the deeper the flow of emotion the more pressing the need of channels to confine and direct it to its true ends; that the larger the thought the more compelling the necessity of commanding the one and only fit word; and the richer the endowment the greater the need of the discipline, training, skill, which make a man master instead of servant of his genius. The highest art is always the expression of the deepest and freshest spontaneity, and to the masters of the craft alone are given the ultimate freedom and power.

The very soul of love is spontaneity;

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it is always and everywhere the overflowing of the heart, the sweep of the deeper currents in a tide that moves under a compulsion as binding as that which bids the sea leave its inlets and coves for a season and sends it thundering back; the complete surrender of self in a great devotion; that sublime forgetfulness of which great souls are capable when the divinest ends of living and the ultimate forms of beauty are revealed to them. Calculation, prudence, economy of sacrifice, taking account of cost, are as far removed from love as is policy from honor; they have nothing in common. The lover who keeps a reckoning of his gains and losses trades in passion but does not possess it. And love thrives only so long as no records of giving and receiving are kept; when mathematics comes in at the door, love goes out at the window. The lightest breath of barter blights it; and from every endeavor to bind it with rules, confine it to seasons, and yoke it with prudence it escapes like a spirit from heaven eluding earthly devices to snare and detain it.

Spontaneous, sensitive, elusive as love is, genius is not more dependent on art; on submission to the law of service in order to secure the highest bloom of beauty. Itself the inspiration of the noblest art, it comes to perfection only when the ministry to its needs and nature takes on the faith, the devotion, the tenderness of art. To love greatly involves the possession of a kind of genius; and love must be served with infinite loyalty and patience. It is or may be as universal as life; but, like life, it is more precious than all the ends which it seeks, and more exacting of fidelity and painstaking service than all the arts which it commands. It is so great a possession that the whole race cannot completely control and use it; it is so rare and beautiful a gift that the most delicate-minded, the most true-hearted, cannot wholly learn its secrets. It may be had for the asking, or rather for the giving; but, like the sky which covers all men born of women, it cannot be stained or lowered. A thousand profanations of its sanctities, a thousand travesties of its nature, cannot touch its whiteness; out of the foulest depths it has often risen like a flower to unfold its purity and cast its sweetness where nothing less divine could survive the environing death. And yet love, which is stronger than death, dies if it be not daily nourished and ministered to.

This art is compounded of forgetfulness and of remembrance; the passing of the world of self, the building of the world of devotion. Love is sometimes defined as the most exacting form of egotism. This is true of its counterfeits; those striking imitations which are fashioned by the passions acting apart from the imagination or the soul. It is often true of the earliest beginnings of love; the first stages through which it passes on to its higher reaches, its diviner vision; for all real love so blends the passion of the senses with the passion of the spirit that the one is sublimated and the other given body, substance, reality. But, however keen and poignant may be the sense of self in the hours before possession has given full expression to a deep and clamorous emotion, the time comes when the lover begins to forget himself, and in that moment love begins to possess him in its fullness. The way of love as it approaches the fruition of its unfolding is a path of forgetfulness; no nepenthe has ever breathed on the senses a deeper sleep than a great devotion breathes on all thoughts of self. The story of the great passion is the story of those who have forgotten themselves and become absorbed in others; not to the extinction but to the fulfillment of personality. When the full music is evoked, the "chord of self" passes out of sight; when the man rises to heroic heights of passion and devotion, he leaves himself behind as he climbs to the summit. In the degree in which we forget ourselves, love thrives; and this faculty comes into full play only as it is trained by continuous and persistent practice. Education in the art of love exacts no greater price than that of forgetting. Here lies half the nobility of love, however; and here, too, is a hint of its immortal service to the spirit. The extinction of the love of self is not only the preparation for love of another, but it is also the greatest step

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towards securing that quality of character which brings freedom and power. They only who are able to put self out of account can face with a high heart the greatest crisis and take up with a free spirit the most appalling tasks. For all those who love as the martyrs, heroes, and great spirits have loved truth or country or wife or child has been appointed that road of forgetfulness which ends in the most absorbing remembrance. A thousand and yet a thousand times the lover must forget in order that his whole soul may go into one great act of remembrance.

But this forgetfulness is not the obliteration of self of which some Eastern mystics dream; it is that fulfillment of self which is the crowning affirmation of life. "Let desire die, that the soul may escape pain and weariness and disillusion," takes on, in the experience of love, a diviner form: "Let desire fulfill itself, that the soul may enter into life instead of evading it." Not by denial but by surrender to the master passion is attained that insight which is much more a matter of vital experience and of character than of knowledge. The lover who ventures the whole wealth of his nature in some noble passion and loses is richer than he who husbands his soul and by keeping out of the way of disaster keeps also out of the way of the highest fortune. "Blessed are they that lose themselves in possessing another, for they alone hold the cup of happiness to their lips."

The art of love, which begins in a thousand acts of forgetfulness, ends in a thousand acts of remembrance; and the secret of keeping the divine flower which fills the house with its perfume in bloom is continual nourishing and unwearied care. They love best who remember most; whose forgetfulness of self makes room for the constant and absorbing thought of another; on whose lips those words are always forming which keep love fresh by the expression on which and by which it lives, and whose hands are so swift to serve that they seem like devout thoughts encircling and protecting and cherishing. If a great passion is to flood the channels of daily life with a stream that vivifies and sings and flashes with the light of heaven, it must be fed day by day with countless rivulets of little devotions, minor tendernesses, minute ministries; each a tiny stream, but flowing together in a deep and flooding current from soul to soul.

❀

The Spectator

The Spectator observes that the cruel top-check, about which so many words have been wasted, so much righteous indignation poured forth, has not quite lost its vogue. There are still members of society, especially in country towns where hills are steep and difficult, who straighten the curve of beauty in the poor horse's neck as persistently as the Chinese used to torture the infant foot to their ideal. It is difficult to keep violent hands from the former; but the Spectator, having the temper of an angel, has thus far abused himself only, and often taken his grievance to his pillow, where it exercises the special function of nightmare.

❀

One day not long since, while walking in a near-by country village, he saw, with hot indignation, a man urging a beast—or a horse being urged by a beast—up a long, rough, steep hill. The animal was stretching every muscle to drag an overloaded cart. Its throat was strained to an appearance of goiter, as it stumbled along, nose in air, unable to pick its way among the stones. This uneven gait was cause of offense to the driver, who added blows to curses at every unjust occasion, until the Spectator hurried on and caught the horse by the bridle in time to arrest the cut of the whip.

"See here, my man," he began, with the deadly calmness of exasperation, "this will not do."

"And why not?" asked Pat, good-naturedly. "It's learnin' the baste, I am, to kape his feet under him."

"Could you do as much for yourself," the Spectator asked, "if I pulled your head back till you could see only the sky?"

❀

The driver settled down comfortably, with both elbows on his knees, and the

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horse shook the cart with his panting as the Spectator loosed the check-rein and took out a formidable note-book, with its pencil, from a deep pocket.

"Oh, it's goin' to report me ye bees," he said; but there was an ominous twinkle in his eye. "You're a 'prevention of animals,' sure." And as the Spectator's hand was loosed from the bridle to open the book, a jerk of the reins and a crack of the whip distanced him. So he reports the matter only here, where some sweet-natured, easy-going citizen will say, with a comfortable sigh: "Too bad, too bad! But a man can't afford to get worked up over everything not to his liking."

A little further on the horse stumbled and fell to his knees. "Mister!" shouted his driver, as he pulled the creature up with a sharp tug, then checked him still higher, "that's what comes of interf'arin'. He ain't use' to havin' his head."

❀

A young friend of the Spectator's, who is very fond of animals, stopped one day by a factory to compassionate a beautiful top-checked and docked horse. The flies were attacking his satiny skin, the check held his head at an aching angle, and he quivered as he struck out one foot and jerked his ineffectual stump of a tail that kind Nature gave him for protection, painfully moving from side to side his anchored head as he rose to the pavement and backed again to the street.

"Whose horse is this?" asked the young girl of a man lounging in the doorway, "and where is his owner?"

"Oh, he belongs to the boss. Beauty, ain't he?"

"When will his owner come out?"

"I dunno—when he gets through, I reckon."

"Will it be an hour?"

"I guess not—say, you goin' to wait?"

"Yes," she said, decidedly, and the man, with his hands in his pockets, opened the door and disappeared.

❀

Across the street she found a leafy branch within her reach, broke it off and routed the flies, going from one side to the other and patting the grateful creature's fine head. She let down the check, and the horse rubbed his nose on her shoulder and looked at her with such appreciative eyes that she was quite sure of being enrolled as a special friend and remembered when they next met.

❀

Presently another man came out of the mill; a well-fed person of benevolent aspect, who stood an instant looking curiously at the girl.

"Then you don't like it?" he asked bluntly, raising his hat.

"I do not."

"Well, I guess he was drawn up a little more to-day. I'll loosen it if you say so." And he gave a grudging inch to the check.

"It makes a horse's throat so ugly," she urged, and added, hoping to work a reformation by tact, "this is such a beauty."

"Well," he said, reluctantly, "it's the style, you know. Better be dead than out of style. And they're used to it. Fact is, they don't go near so well with their heads down."

"But when it isn't the style, who is going to buy the poor, deformed horses with their necks bent the wrong way and their tails gone?"

There was no reply. The man looked curiously, even compassionately, after this singular specimen of womankind who had transcended her feminine limits, but lifted his hat respectfully as he drove away.

❀

The Spectator holds his hand. He cannot bring himself to inflict, upon the innocent, tales of the cruel things he has wrathfully, impotently witnessed; "interf'arin'" now and then, but getting only curses for his pains, and probably—cruel thought!—causing the poor beasts to suffer from blows meant for him. But he has a vital and growing faith that in some future purgatory the creatures we call dumb, because of our stupid inability to understand them, may be sent down from that "equal sky" to tutor those of us whom they have forgiven—those who are still capable of reform.

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THE RUSSIAN VILLAGER[1]

THE FIFTH OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES FROM THE OUTLOOK'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN RUSSIA

"OH, Zenaida, don't be so bashful! Come out here quick, or I'll come in and pull you out!" So cried the big, jolly peasant boy who had brought us to call on Zenaida, the buxom village belle, the pride of the district. The hut inside was growing dark; the daylight, long prolonged by the dazzling snow outside, was now fading fast; duller and duller grew the two low square little windows—deep double windows tunneled through the log wall and sealed tight for seven long months of winter. We sat on rude chairs in a room some ten feet square, with floor of rough pine (not of mud, for this was the hut of a prosperous peasant); just over our heads were the rafters, above them deep shadows, and above the shadows the peaked roof of heavy straw thatch. Yellow log walls were on three sides, before us a board partition which rose not quite to the rafters, and this partition was divided by a great gray brick stove, seven feet high, warming both rooms; on the top of the stove you could see the tumbled blankets and comforters of the big stove bed. The partition was cut again by a narrow doorway—curtained; and through this curtain peeped the bashful beauty. Big black sparkling eyes, red cheeks, crimson lips, giggles.

"She has such muscles," said the jolly boy, proudly. "She can throw the St. Bernard pup from the stove to the door." I looked at the pup—weight two hundred pounds at least. Protesting whispers from behind the curtain. "Yes, you can—I saw you do it last night." He turned to us. "You ought to see her work in the field!" Beseeching whispers. Frowns. "Well, if you don't like what I say, come on out and do your own talking. Come out!" Hysteria. "I'm coming in!" He dove through the curtain. Scuffles, tumbling chairs, crashes, giggles, chaos. Then through the little door he dragged the panting beauty and triumphantly seated her on the old red lounge by the stove. "Now look at her! Didn't I tell you?"

He had told us right. Zenaida was a beauty, and her deep blushes now made her all the more handsome. Little by little she began to talk, while her sister, the little housewife, smiled over the old steel-copper samovar, serving us fragrant steaming tea, barankee (delicious big pretzels), and fresh white butter. The eyes of the pup grew wistful.

Zenaida was soon to be married. We asked to see the happy man to shake hands with him on his great good luck.

"Oh, I don't know who he is!" she cried, laughing.

"Don't know who he is?"

"No. I only know it from the old sorcerer—the blacksmith in the next village. I told him I wanted a lover. He frowned and pulled his beard and then he said: 'Well, girl, pay me three kopecks [a cent and a half] and I shall make you very happy.' He made me some grass soup in a big brown bowl. 'Drink this, girl, and you will soon have a lover—the soup will cast a spell as far as five villages from here.' So I drank it all. Bah! how bitter it was! I began to spit out some, it was so bad, but the old man's beard shook and he grabbed my arm and shouted, 'Girl, be careful! Don't you spit out charms, or you will die an old maid.' I was very frightened, and I never put it down till I drank it all. And last week a man came here from the next village and stayed two hours. Perhaps he is the one. But I don't know.

"I don't even know if the old blacksmith may not be only fooling us. At first he was just a blacksmith. All the moujiks came to him with their horses. His beard was so big, and his eyes were so queer and far in, and his voice was so deep, that some of the moujiks began asking him to cure their sick horses. After a few years the old man got think-

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ing more and more. Some days he would not work for hours, and would make the horses wait while he sat and thought, with one hand in his beard and the other on his knee.

"At last one evening he mixed grass and sulphur and turpentine all together in an iron kettle over the forge coals. He made a soup all night, and the next day he gave it to a sick horse. The horse was grabbed tight by the head by many men and all the soup was poured down. Then the horse was dreadfully sick.

"'Ha!' shouted the blacksmith, 'now I know a devil is in him. For if the horse had only common sickness this would have cured him. Now make him stand up.' The horse scrambled up, shaking, and then old Ivan got his big brown sheepskin cloak and threw it over the horse's head. He put his own head in too, and the men outside only heard strange mutterings—all the words were strange words which no one could understand. Everybody stood around very quiet, or only whispering. Sometimes the big horse got so sick he sank half down to his knees, but the blacksmith, who is very thick armed and big chested, stood under the horse's head and held him up, and kept the cloak over both their heads—and so he muttered till it began to be dark in the smithy and the forge coals got quite cold and gray. Every one was getting tired. But the horse was not so sick now, and no longer sank half to his knees.

"All at once the blacksmith gave a terrible yell and jerked off the cloak. The horse jumped 'way back and snorted. 'Ha! Look at him, moujiks, look! Look at the horse's face, look at his eyes, how scared he is. Why? Because he sees the devil. The devil has come out and is right here behind me shaking his black old fist at the horse. Bah! Get out of here—get out!' All the moujiks ran to corners. In a few minutes they came back slowly. The horse was not sick, and was all right after that.

"This news spread to many villages. In a few months he began making soup for people too. And so now he is a great sorcerer. Whenever you are sick he looks at you very solemnly and always begins to talk slowly. 'This girl is sick from one of four causes. First, common sickness, and in this case I must give her soup. Second, a devil is in her, and if this is the matter I must drag him out—I can do it. Third, the evil eye. Some one with an evil eye has cast a spell on her. We must find this evil eye and stop the spell. Fourth, the bad sorcerer in the next village is casting a spell. We must beat that sorcerer and break his bones.'

"Well, I don't know whether the old blacksmith is really a sorcerer or not, but anyway he does not cost as much as the doctor. The doctor is the only doctor for twelve villages, and he is hard to get, and besides he is very stupid. He often mixes up his patients. Last month the priest asked this doctor for some plasters for his sore back. The doctor saw three other sick people in the village and then went away, and the next day he sent back medicines for them all. On the box of plasters was written, 'Take one tablespoonful in hot water every hour.' This doctor is very stupid, and I think the blacksmith is just as good even if he is not a real sorcerer."

Zenaida went behind the curtain; Maximoff and I consulted in English; Zenaida returned wearing big pearl earrings; and we thought we were getting intimate enough to try some deeper talking. In a few minutes they were all speaking of the war.

"It's a funny thing," laughed the boy. "The newspaper which comes here every week to the priest says always, 'No losses.' But in our letters from the fellows off at the war we always hear things like this: 'Fat Ivan had his head shot off last week;' 'Old Alexief is dead also—shot through the stomach;' 'Little Stepan kept getting thinner and thinner, and at last he was killed by a piece of shrapnel.' And still the newspaper says, 'No losses, no losses.' I think Ivan and Alexief must be still fighting without heads or stomachs."

"Don't laugh about it," said the little housewife, sadly. "In that last letter old Alexief wrote he said: 'We cannot fight them because they have maps and clever schemes and telephones. Why

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have not our officers these things? Why can't we beat them? We are not more stupid. It is because we are fighting as blind as if we had handkerchiefs tied over our eyes.' This is what he wrote, and then he was killed. Poor old man! It is hard to have him killed. And what good does it do us? Why are they having this war? We heard from a young peasant who was an izvostchick [driver] in Petersburg that this war was asked of the Czar by a big fellow who owns much land and trees near Japan. All his money could be made by this war, and much money, too, for the grand dukes and all that family. And only for this money fat Ivan lost his head and old Alexief lost his stomach. It is very bad for us all. I think we ought to have had something to say about beginning this war. It is terrible that one man can just say, 'War,' and then two hundred thousand men must die.

"In Japan they say the Government gives a lot of money for schools all over in every village. Why won't our Government give us schools? Only one school for these seven villages, and this one school is owned by our good barin, not by the Government. We always give the Government rubles, and only kopecks come back. The rest all goes to the big places—to guard our Little Father. This is a funny thing. It seems to me that if our Little Father would give us schools and make us more instructed, then we would be bright enough to see that he is as good and great a man as he says he is, and then we would all want to guard him, and he would not have to pay millions of spies and police and soldiers; and so our taxes would be lighter, and we should be happy. It is a funny thing that so many men should want to kill so great and good a man."

The next morning was cloudless. Above the little school-house the sky was deep, fresh, spotless blue; below and all around were great fields of sparkling white. Soon after breakfast we shouted good-byes to the visitors who had already gathered, we wrapped thick sheepskins and straw round our feet in the rude little sledge, pulled our fur collars up high, and went off at a brisk trot over the snow-field. The young barin, Maximoff, and I were all wedged into one low seat, and close before us, on a narrow bar, sat Simeon—peasant, aged sixteen, with frank, open face, laughing brown eyes, and a cheery voice that shouted to the little horse, sang songs, and cracked jokes up into the heavens. I soon climbed up on the bar, and gave him that gay old war song, "The Man that Broke the Bank of Monte Carlo." Simeon was delighted, and we sang it again together—Russian and English grotesquely mixed—while he whipped the horse into a gallop. On over wide snow-fields, and in through stubby birch and fir of second growth, along narrow little paths, up hills, down prairie rolls, tipping, sliding, plunging through drifts; while the huge St. Bernard pup and his mother dashed up little snow clouds on either side. We went through three villages—lonely little affairs, a broad, uneven path of snow with a dozen huts on each side. At the end of the hamlet one old well for all, with heavy log pole rising high in the air and supporting the deep wooden buckets. The huts low, straw-thatched, and heaped over with snow, sods piled against log walls, low, square windows—they looked poor and dull and lifeless. "Poor?" cried Simeon. "You should go twenty versts [fifteen miles] the other way, then you would see poor villages. These are fine. I live in one of them myself."

"Now," said the barin, "let me show you a small country estate."

We had emerged from the forest and swung into a yard surrounded by log buildings. In one of these were a hundred cattle contentedly munching in long rows of rough log stalls; in another stood twenty little prairie horses; and near by in a low cabin lay eighteen pigs, including two old sows with big litters; the sows, when called by name, came out to have their ears scratched by the barin's stick, grunting comfortably. Across the yard was a primitive old mill, with already a new touch of civilization, for the water-wheel had been replaced by a steam-engine, which was puffing and panting now at a tremendous rate, tended and carefully watched by a tall old peasant, with dull red shirt and brown weather-beaten face. Around him,

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curiously watching the engine, were a dozen peasant men and women, come with their rye. Their rude pole sledges stood outside.

To raise the rye, to have it ground in the mill, to bake it into enormous hard loaves of black bread, to eat this bread (with water and cabbage and potatoes), then to raise more rye, and so round and round and round—this was their life.

"A monotonous circle? Yes. Come over here." The barin led us to a snow mound near the house; from the top we looked out for miles over the prairie—rolling fields and woods and hamlets. "There are twelve villages—about two thousand peasants," he said, "and my grandfather owned them all. Then came the emancipation of the serfs in 1861. And now—well—their life is little changed. This circle you speak of has been their life for centuries, and perhaps it will be so for many years more. But take a good look at those woods, and then come inside and let me tell you how important they are." We went back, not to his house, for he had closed it long ago, but into a small cozy cabin among the huts of his workmen. Here he lived in two rooms.

"When I leave all the talk and turmoil of Petersburg and come back to this bear-den," he said, throwing himself on an old blue lounge and lighting a cigarette, "life all seems to slow down somehow, but also to grow more real and sure. There are no great, brilliant schemes here to reform the world in a moment; only a slow, hard, painful struggle upward. Yes, I mean it—always upward, for these peasants are not like those in southern Russia. Slowly but surely the dense ignorance of a thousand years is being lit up by all kinds of education. Schools are desperately scarce, it is true—but there are many other ways of educating the peasants, and in all these ways the zemstvo of this district struggles ceaselessly on. All through the country now there are zemstvo storage-houses for modern plows and all kinds of agricultural implements, for grain seeds and for the best of fertilizers. All are sold at cost to the peasants. To induce them to buy and help them to use the machines and seeds intelligently, the zemstvo has teachers constantly moving from village to village.

"The zemstvo helps also the village mutual credit societies; these societies buy plows, etc., and pay the zemstvo in small installments.

"But, most important just now, the zemstvo is making every effort to induce the peasants to cultivate the wooded lands which I asked you to notice. They rent stump-pullers to the peasants, help them dig ditches to drain the wood swamps, burn the stumps and use the ashes as fertilizer, then plant grass seed there, and so slowly prepare new fields to feed the growing population. All this is slow and sounds dull enough—but it is sure. It means food; it means escape from land famine."

"But clogging this slow advance are several evils. One is the mir's method of dividing. Of course you know that the mir is centuries old—the village commune. The mir owns all the peasants' land. Every four or five or six years the mir divides this land over again. The land is so divided that each peasant gets not one but several strips, often only five or six feet wide by one hundred feet long. And these two or three strips are often miles apart, so that peasant Ivan, in plowing his land, may spend three hours a day in carrying his plow from strip to strip. By so many boundary lines eleven per cent. of all the land is wasted. As the families grow, and as every few years the mir meets and divides again, the strips grow narrower and narrower, and still the waste goes on. The land is divided to death.

"As Ivan's strips grow smaller his taxes grow larger. Each year the Government is forced by its needs to demand more of the peasants. Each year more peasants are forced to sell their one cow to meet the taxes; there are much less cattle in our district than there were ten years back. Most of the peasants now must borrow money of the 'fist' [village usurer] at exorbitant rates to pay their taxes, and become his debtor-slaves for the rest of the year. They break out in desperate riots when tax time comes. These riots, large and small, are everywhere, and in our dis-

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trict it is the wives and mothers more than the men. They rush out in a frenzy and beat the tax-collectors, and are then in turn beaten by police and soldiers. Every autumn a score of women, bruised and cut, are lodged three days in the little village jail, then a few are taken to town for a month in prison. So quiet settles down again—and so the grind goes on till next tax time.

"I prefer to express no opinions about taxes or the need of taxes—or any Government affairs, for that matter. But I think there is no harm in my telling you about what is going on to-day in a village some twenty miles from here. Well, in this neighboring village, three days ago, the peasants burned down the buildings of the landlord.

"Why did I not tell you this before? Can you go there this afternoon? I should rather you would not. The police and soldiers and spies are all there making arrests and flogging and hunting for the criminals. If you should go there, they would suspect you at once, and I cannot afford to have suspects come from my estate. Don't you see, it reflects back on me. Let me tell you the rest of the news. It is a kind of story. It shows what a clever man can do with the peasants and with—well, with people in general.

"Some ten years ago a German came to this village. He had little money, but a strong, attractive personality. He seduced the daughter of the old landowner. Then he began blackmailing the girl. She was very young and was terrified. He made her sign note after note. At last these notes piled up to an immense sum. Then he took them to court, a long suit followed, the entire estate went to the German, the old man and his daughter disappeared, disgraced and penniless.

"I said this German had a strong, attractive personality. It is the only opinion I express. He went to Petersburg and later became acquainted with the Czar. Then he began to ask favors, as many men do. He got first a loan of $200,000, using his estate as collateral. Later he got more money to build an alcohol factory near by. A third sum he procured to improve this factory. Also the Minister of Interior was ordered to have branch telephone and telegraph lines run fifteen miles in to the estate, and more recently he was ordered to construct there also a branch railroad. Later on this German received from the Minister of Finance an immense sum to build a large technical school, and he was given $35,000 a year to keep it up. (The school has not been built yet.) Before this he had also received money for a school to teach the alcohol industry. In this school he had three hundred pupils—peasants and workmen—to be trained for his factory, each of whom was forced to pay him $50 a year. But in spite of the annual allowance from the Government and the (300 × $50) $15,000 yearly from the pupils, he gave them—so they say—only the most wretched food, and bunks infested with vermin. They also complain that he often beat them severely.

"At any rate, three days ago they burned down his buildings. That is news. As I said before, there are many clogs on this slow advance."

Later in the afternoon we went to see the "fist" (merchant and usurer) in his tiny general store. Outside a cur dog yelped and snapped at our legs. We pushed open the low door and went in, but the fist only strengthened the impression made on me by the cur. His shaggy face set like stone and he answered Maximoff's smiles by scowls. I had only time to notice the room, twelve feet square and eight feet high, log walls all crowded with shelves and hooks, with everything on them from enormous ugly felt boots to a lonely, dust-covered little bottle of perfume. "Well? Well? Well?" Even Maximoff could not break through this series of explosive "Wells." We left and went back to our room in the school-house.

There, in pleasant contrast, we received an invitation to spend a few days and nights in the hut of a neighboring peasant. I think it was the hut of Simeon's father. I was evidently to repeat my "Man that Broke the Bank," etc. Delighted at this invitation, we sat with the little school-teacher in her room, sipping tea, and listening to the scuffles and jolly laughter of the wee girl boarders in the next room. We began wondering

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how we should ever be able to leave this wonderful peasant village. We were soon to find out.

A loud knocking on the outside door. We listened; heard the cook go and unbolt it; and then the silence was broken by a loud, gruff voice, at which the teacher's face grew suddenly anxious. Then heavy marching, and the village policeman strode into the room.

My first feeling was a deep inward chuckle. His face was so pompous, the black beard so aggressive, the eyes so full of dignity and power. He stopped short, clicked his heels, and advanced his right hand.

"To my ear comes the news that two foreigners have come to this place." In the following dialogue I omit Maximoff's part; the policeman deserves the whole stage. "By what right came you here?—H'm—Have you permission from the Gubernator of the province?—No? Then this is very serious.—Did you come to make riots, or, if not, then for what—I say if not, then for what [triumphantly]?" "You!" to me, "how do you procure your livelihood?" "I do not understand Russian." "Ha!" to Maximoff, "show me your passports—you must!—H'm—H'm—H'm. How do I know that this fellow is the person described? I repeat this question. No, fellow, I cannot believe you. Viséd by the Russian Consul in Berlin? Ha! Berlin!" He carefully filed this fact in his book. "Now, the next question to you is, What was he doing in Berlin? H'm!—H'm! Well, I shall report all this information—everything—I shall leave nothing unreported. And I insist that you leave this place as soon as possible, proceed to the Gubernator in the city, and have him examine this passport. I bid you good-night."

After this came smiles from Maximoff, and from me a large, fine American cigar, and so good was the effect that in ten minutes the great man was in our room, standing stiff with dignity and power, but gracious, just a little—allowing us to take a flashlight portrait.

When the outer door had closed we went back to the teacher's room, ready to laugh long and hard.

We did nothing of the sort. It became plain at once that every child and woman in the house was badly frightened. We had suddenly become dangerous "suspects," to be avoided. The little teacher, lying pale and weak on the lounge, begged us to go away, to leave all her villages alone, and not to bring her again into trouble with police. It was plain that the shock was deep. We assured her we should leave at eight the next morning. As I watched her face—delicate, brave, but very weary—I recalled again what she had told us that first evening. "So now he watches me closer than ever. They always pay most attention to school-teachers."

Voice of the Tree

By Edith Hope Kinney

First through the wind, great traveler of space,
I learn of pleasant happenings on the plains;
Then comes the rhythmical report of rains,
And hour by hour, new wonders grow apace,
Until I feel, in this sequestered place,
The thrill that to a fuller life pertains,
And know this mystic force that mounts my veins
Must mean the fair unfolding into grace!

With every sense awake, I bend to hear
The tender tumult and the waft of wings—
That each its own sweet confirmation brings
Of my last golden guess—that she is near
Whose coming is the dream of half the year,
So I divine her presence who is Spring!

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New Conditions in Santo Domingo

By Winthrop Packard

THE republic—so called—of Santo Domingo faces to-day new conditions such as have never before prevailed. The most potent and picturesque outward exposition of these conditions is the cordon of United States war-ships that rims the island round, stretching from port to port, from Monte Cristi on the far northwest to Santo Domingo City, the seat of government, on the south. Every custom-house in the republic is dominated by the guns of the United States navy. In each is, or soon will be, an American, collecting and disbursing customs by exact and impartial Anglo-Saxon methods, a thing never before known in the finances of the island.

This fact is of great value, both to the revenues of the republic and, by way of an object-lesson, to the unscrupulous politicians who have hitherto collected those revenues, retained most of them, and through them made the condition of the island one of unrest and political chaos. It means much to the customs pirates and their followers. To four-fifths of the population it means nothing, for four-fifths of the citizens of the republic live in blissful ignorance that there is any such thing as a custom-house.

The only reason why this political piracy of the customs brings revolutions and promotes anarchy is that there are not enough custom-houses to go around. Could each Dominican politician have a political office with revenue attachment, peace serene might brood perpetually over an island otherwise singularly endowed with natural resources.

Hereaux, the black barbarian whose long term of dictatorship ended with his assassination in 1899, understood this dearth of offices, and solved the riddle with barbaric simplicity. His plan was to find as many berths as possible for aspirants of whose loyalty he thought himself sure, and then shoot the rest. For twenty years this method, direct and simple if uncivilized, prevailed, and the folk-lore of the island is filled with the most startlingly blood-curdling and romantic tales of the way in which he carried it out. It is commonly reported that he sacrificed two thousand of his actual or potential political enemies in this way.

Washington Lithgow, Mayor of Puerto Plata and President of its Common Council for the last four years, denies this total. Mr. Lithgow is an American, born and educated in the States, who has lived in the island for twenty years or more. He knew Hereaux intimately, and esteemed him as a personal friend. It was his rare good fortune to see only the kindlier side of the tyrant. Probably his being an American citizen was in a large measure the cause of this. For during all the bloodshed and treachery which have marked the political affairs of the republic, Americans always have been treated with respect and consideration there, and are to-day. Mr. Lithgow told me, all unconscious of the grim humor of the statement, "It is a mistake to say that Lilis [the local name for Hereaux, a contraction of Ulysses, his first name] had two thousand men shot. I know the circumstances well, and it was only eight hundred."

Granting this reduction, the number is sufficient to show how thoroughly "Lilis" carried out his plan, and the proof of its efficiency is the fact that during the twenty years of his dictatorship there was no uprising in the island.

The death of Hereaux in June, 1899, left the political affairs of Santo Domingo in a state of anarchy, which might have been expected. His bullet-billet methods had carefully weeded out all men strong enough to govern by his means. Hereaux was a man of superb physical courage. Neither Jiminez nor Vasquez has shown any such trait. With each, when the critical point in his struggle to maintain supremacy was reached, there has appeared that "streak of yellow" that students of the West Indian character have come to recognize as too often the heri-

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tage of mixed Spanish and negro blood. Each fled before his enemies in battle array and left his friends to be sacrificed in the imminent struggle. Both may have been good administrators and anxious for the welfare of their people. Both lacked that brute courage and staying power which are necessary for domination. Wos-y-Gill is not to be considered even with these two. His accidental three months of misrule began with flagrant treachery and speedily went down in debauchery and inefficiency.

These three Presidents span the interregnum of riot and anarchy between the death of Hereaux and the sudden new condition brought about by the guns of the United States war-ships a little over a year ago. Yet it should be understood that this turmoil and warfare was not a condition of the common people of Santo Domingo, nor was it their wish. Out of a population estimated at six hundred thousand—greatly overestimated, as I shall show—only a few thousand were in arms. The rest, ignorant of the cause and careless of the result, were doing their best to live peacefully and in primitive prosperity in their fertile valleys. The fighting was done only by the political leaders and their friends and henchmen.

Out of the faction fighting and not out of the character or acts of the general population has come the reputation for lawlessness and bloodshed which the people unfortunately and unjustly sustain to-day.

The United States war-ships, then, are one condition in the new era in Santo Domingo affairs. Another centers about the personality of the present President, Carlos F. Morales. In a certain sense Morales holds his office as the gift of the war-ships. Whether he would have been able to keep it without them is an open question. He held only the city of Santo Domingo. Other parts of the island were in the hands of various bands of revolutionists, and he himself was closely besieged. At this critical juncture the revolutionist besiegers fired on the Clyde Line steamship New York, then making port at Santo Domingo. They also fired on a war-ship launch sent to protect the liner, and killed an engineer.

There could be but one result of this, of course. A landing party of marines and a few shells from the gunboat sent the rebel forces flying over the hills for safety. The siege was raised, and Morales had time to recover from its effects and pursue his enemies in the remoter parts of the island. Yet even that opportunity could not have assured him peace. To be a successful revolutionist in Santo Domingo only the control of a port is necessary. From the customs come the only revenue of the island, the money which is the sinews of war, and through the port must come arms and ammunition. Monte Cristi breeds revolutions and Puerto Plata propagates them, for both are important ports farthest removed from the seat of government. Both these ports invited disorder, and both were shortly taken charge of by United States officials under the guns of a war-ship.

Whatever the excuse for this seizure, its effect was a tremendous help to the Morales government. It cut the ground from under his worst opponents, and gave him time to show his good intentions toward the people. A year of this has had its effect on the revolutionists in these ports. Already they were becoming disgusted with the lack of opportunities in their profession and going to work, when news came that the United States Senate was hostile to the proposed treaty, and had adjourned without action. Immediately the revolutionists took heart. There was renewed activity, and whispers of plots against the government. Morales was to be assassinated. Uprisings were to occur within two weeks. People versed in politics could even tell you where and how: when there came a cable from President Roosevelt, saying that the United States would continue to take charge of the customs and would nominate collectors for the ports now unoccupied. As this means not only Monte Cristi and Puerto Plata, but other ports in the island, the bright hopes of the breeders of discontent are again dashed. It is probable that peace is thus assured until fall. Then it depends entirely on the action of our own Government. To withdraw from the custom-houses means to invite anarchy, for so long as they remain a tempting bait for

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professional revolutionists there will be attempts to seize them.

Meanwhile President Morales has been greatly strengthening his own power in the republic. I believe him to be the strongest man it has had since Hereaux. In some respects he has employed the same direct methods. Since his accession he has had ten men shot for conspiracy against the government. It is the common opinion among both Dominicans and the Americans down there that these men deserved their fate. They were men who had been his opponents in arms, but to whom he had given amnesty on their signing a bond no longer to oppose him. Like Hereaux, Morales has his agents in every district, and condemned the conspirators only on documentary evidence that they had broken their bond and were plotting revolution. Yet that these methods are distasteful to him and that he is endeavoring to substitute a civil for a military government I have not only his word but his recent actions. Only the other day he learned of a conspiracy against his life, and how and where it was expected to assassinate him. He went fearlessly, armed and prepared, to the place.

"This," he told me, "I did that the people might see that I had no fear. My people are still in a semi-savage state, and personal courage is the first requisite in a leader who expects to control them. When the conspirators saw that I was ready to meet them face to face in their own way, they did not dare shoot."

In Hereaux's time these men would have been summarily shot without trial. Yet Morales allowed them to go unmolested until the next day, when they were arrested by civil process and will be tried in the courts.

Personally President Morales is known as a man of clean morals and upright character. His home life is beyond reproach. He keeps but one establishment, and lives there in democratic simplicity. Hereaux had expensive seraglios at various places, on which he squandered the public money. His successors lived in much pomp at the nation's expense. The life of Morales is as simple and unostentatious as that of any business man in the United States. He impresses you as endeavoring to carry on the affairs of the republic as such a business man might. He talked freely with me about the unfortunate conditions in his country and his plans for bettering them. Personal investigation has convinced me that what he said is true.

"The bad governmental conditions here," he said, "are the result of the ancient Spanish system of administration. The Captains-General of Spain were nothing more than arbitrary chiefs. This feudal system has continued, not in the ideals of the government, but ingrained in the habits of the people, both rulers and ruled. We have in theory a government organized like that of the United States. The condition which confronts us is that of a number of feudatory chieftains whose influence is strong with their people and who owe only a personal allegiance, if any, to the head of the republic. I have not succeeded in becoming a leader of these chiefs in the sense in which Jiminez and Vasquez were. I have in my government men who represent opposing parties, partisans of Jiminez or Vasquez in some instances, selected not for their political leadership but because of their efficiency. My wish is not for a personal following but a government really representative of the people, so far as it may be practical under present conditions. That does not mean that we can have, right away, representative elections like those of the United States, but it does mean that I am trying to create a public opinion and have it back of me by showing that the government is administering public affairs with fairness and rectitude. To do that I have to hold the Governors of the various provinces personally responsible not only for their own actions but those of their subordinates. There have been some communal chiefs, local 'jefes' who control twenty to fifty men, and who are, of course, in the pay of the Governors. These chiefs are very arbitrary in their dealings with the people. For instance, if they want money they go to a man's house and impress one of his sons into their service. Then the father will pay to secure the release of the boy. Nominally these men are nominated by the Gov-

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ernors, just as the Governors are nominated by the President. As a matter of fact, we have to rely on the good will of these men for continuance in office. By combining they can revolt successfully and overthrow the established order.

"My whole idea is to establish a civil for this military form of government. The little military bands stationed all over the country under feudatory chieftains are a menace to peace. I plan to do away with them and have only strong forces, well paid and loyal, at Santo Domingo City and Puerto Plata. Then I shall stand a better chance of controlling disorder. This done, we can develop the 'ayuntiamentos,' the civil organizations, which are now powerless because subordinate to the military.

"As regards the proposed arrangement with the United States, there is but one thing to be said. I believe it the only successful method, under existing conditions, of upholding my government or any government which aspires to a decent and orderly administration of the republic's affairs. If it fails, anarchy and warfare will inevitably ensue. This country will accept the convention. I will see to that. With the exception of a few disgruntled political leaders, professional revolutionists, all the intelligent people are in favor of it."

Elections, as President Morales and everybody else admits, are a farce. If attempted in peace, the unsuccessful candidate revolts. If they come at the end of an appeal to arms, only the soldiers and henchmen of the successful general are allowed to vote. The ignorant bulk of the population know little about the franchise, and the educated classes care less. Voting is as unpopular with them as it could be in the most exclusive suburb of a wealthy city in the United States.

The population of Santo Domingo is glibly estimated, both at home and abroad, at six hundred thousand. Half that number would be nearer the fact. You may travel fifty miles a day through large portions of the interior and hardly see a hut or an inhabitant. The population of the capital city is given as twenty thousand. It would be hard work to find twelve thousand people there. This local overestimation was well illustrated in an interview which I had with the Governor of the important interior province of Santiago, Miguel A. Roman, a man of the pure Castilian stock, well educated and really patriotic, selected for his important post by Morales and an exemplification of his idea that the rulers of provinces should be men of ability and patriotism rather than political henchmen. When asked his estimate of the population of the republic, he replied unhesitatingly, "A little over six hundred thousand." Later I returned to the subject and asked for estimates of the various provinces. He gave these, consulting with his subordinates and generally raising their figures. The total of the numbers given for each province is hardly four hundred thousand. I have no doubt that an actual census would give less than this.

The bulk of these three or four hundred thousand people live contentedly in the most primitive fashion in palm-thatched huts little different from those of central Africa or the Philippines. You see the same style of architecture and arrangement in the little villages of Luzon, only there the grade is, if anything, a trifle higher. The country people cultivate a few yams and plantains, have a few pigs and chickens. The more ambitious have little plantations of cacao or tobacco. The little children are often absolutely naked, their elders almost invariably barefooted. They can neither read nor write, and know nothing of the outside world and very little of their own country outside the immediate neighborhood. They are gentle and hospitable both toward one another and strangers. Even in the worst phases of the revolutions there is no record of any harm having come to foreigners in the island, provided they kept out of the immediate zone of conflict. Even there harm would come rather from accident than intent. The Dominican is not a good shot, is more apt to fire his rifle from the hip than from the shoulder, and only in a few instances have battles been bloody.

Few of the Dominicans are black, and fewer still are white. They show varying grades and mixtures of the two colors, some of which are extraordinary. The

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man of black face, freckles, and rich red kinky wool, heard of only in vaudeville, exists in Santo Domingo. You see lovely, dusky-faced children with straight yellow hair and blue eyes, and the varying mixtures of race and color would fascinate an ethnologist. I do not find that this mixture makes a people in which vigor is a characteristic.

The climate of the upland valleys is second to none in the world. In it Americans grow fat and keep their color and native energy. Yet few of the Dominicans are of fine physique. The few pure blacks and pure whites are far better types than the mongrel, and I fear the future holds little for the latter. He seems to lack ambition and endurance, both physical and mental. The peon does not eat, though it is at his door, a proper amount of nourishing food. Hence he lacks physical development and the power for sustained labor. In this healthiest of all climates, among a people living practically out-of-doors, consumption is common—due, I believe, to this lack both of nourishing food and inborn ambition toward vigorous action. You see no active sports or games among boys or grown-ups.

Leprosy is prevalent in the island. President Morales told me that he estimated the number of lepers in the capital at two hundred. At the steamer dock there I saw a big black handling baggage with hands all white with the plague. At Puerto Plata a stationer handed me envelopes with hands and wrists that showed similar marks, and at various points in the interior I saw people with their faces partly eaten away, seemingly from the same cause. There is no attempt at segregation.

These are, however, the worst things that can be said of the islanders. The other side of the story is a brighter one. In all the cities and large towns you find a considerable number of refined and well-educated people. Most of them have acquired this education and refinement in the island. Others have added to this education abroad or in the United States. In the cities much attention is paid to schools, and the result is gratifying.

Puerto Plata, for instance, has a population of six thousand, at the most. Out of the city's budget of $40,000 this year $12,800 is being spent on schools. These consist of two kindergartens, two boys' and two girls' primary, two normal schools, one for each sex, and fifteen private schools, assisted and supervised by the municipality. Nine hundred children between the ages of five and fourteen attend these schools—fifteen per cent. of the population. Boston's percentage is 16.95.

In the interior commune of Santiago, center of a splendid agricultural district and occupied by a population representative of the most energetic and ambitious of the island people, there are fifty-four schools, with 1,917 scholars and a daily attendance of 1,617, made up of both sexes in about equal proportion. There are 98 teachers in these schools, selected from graduates of the normal schools of the republic, and French and English are taught, besides the ordinary branches found in our own grammar grades. In the smaller outlying towns of this interior province you find that quite as good conditions prevail. Jenico has six schools, six teachers, 260 scholars, with an average daily attendance of 220. Las Martas has six schools, with six teachers and 320 scholars enrolled, and has a daily average attendance of 280. Val Verde has eight schools, eight teachers, 310 scholars, daily average attendance 260. Tambouril has fourteen schools, fourteen teachers, 400 scholars, daily average attendance 330.

This list might easily be extended to cover the cities and larger towns. Wherever there are opportunities for schooling, the people seem to avail themselves of them gladly, and the children are amenable to discipline and learn readily. Outside the cities and larger towns the opportunities are fewer, and the large percentage of illiteracy in the republic, as a whole, may, I am quite sure, be charged to lack of opportunity rather than lack of desire to learn.

Plenty of labor is to be had in the island at fifty cents a day, gold, and it is worth, as a rule, just about that. This is not because the Dominican is not anxious to work. I believe the contrary to be the rule. At a mining camp which

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I visited in the interior, men came from all about, anxious to earn these wages. Yet the manager has found most of them incapable of what he calls a good day's work. He ascribes this, not to lack of willingness, but to lack of physical endurance due to poor nutrition. He found that many came to work with no breakfast, at most only a cup of coffee, and he adopted the rule of giving them good soup with plenty of meat in it at noon. This greatly improved the afternoon results. He is now trying to impress on them the value of a substantial breakfast, after the American idea. These men come from little farms. They might easily have three square meals a day, but, as the manager phrased it, "they simply don't know how to take care of themselves."

That seems to me to sum up the cause of all the republic's troubles. The bulk of its people do not know how to take care of themselves. They are not a race, but a strange mixture which, I fear, lacks that initiative which makes a people advance without being pushed. Left to themselves, I do not believe they will ever become capable of self-government. Yet they are honest, gentle, teachable. They simply need to go to school for a time to a wiser people, and meanwhile they need school discipline. Indeed, they are singularly like children—good children in the main and needing only a firm and guiding hand. Americans who have lived long in the island tell me the same thing, and the better-educated Dominicans agree to it.

To insure peace and prosperity, what has been done in Cuba and Porto Rico must be done in Santo Domingo, either by the United States or some other strong, stable power. On this I have not only my own opinion, but the word of President Morales and every other intelligent Dominican and foreigner in the island. I visited every port and town of importance, asked the question everywhere, and got always the same reply: "In the proposed treaty with the United States lies the only hope for peace and prosperity in Santo Domingo."

In climate, beauty, and natural resources the island is a veritable Garden of Eden. Its people are, I believe, eager to take the helping hand of the United States. They wait, breathlessly, as one might say, the action of the Senate on the proposed treaty. Its rejection means bitter trouble for them, and, if one can believe evidence which does not appear in the foregoing, probable international complications for the United States.

The Decline of the Ministry[1]

By Jenkin Lloyd Jones

THAT the ministerial profession has been losing ground, that the theological schools, regardless of denominational lines, are in a bad way, that the churches have lost or are losing their old-time leadership, are palpable, demonstrable facts. These facts are impressively brought to the front by a noteworthy magazine article, published in the "World's Work" of December last, on "The Decline of the Ministry," by Everett T. Tomlinson. The article is written by a college-bred man, the son of a New England minister. He has gone carefully into the statistics of the theological schools, consulted university men, successful ministers, prominent business men, and high-minded students. He has put as good a face on the matter as possible. But, making the best of it, the showing is that the theological schools, notwithstanding the tremendous increase in all the other professions and the phenomenal growth of college constituencies, have barely held their own, while there has been a marked deterioration in the quality of the material that presents itself for ministerial study. Every earnest friend of religion and social well-being should read Mr. Tomlinson's article. The author concludes that "whatever the causes may be, they are to be found in the conditions of the churches themselves."

[1] A sermon delivered at All Souls' Church, Chicago, January 8, 1905.

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The causes are not far to seek. The growth of the scientific spirit and the consequent increased tyranny of even a modified dogma, a mediæval survival in the vocabulary and symbolism of the church, and the seeming mandatory character of all creeds, do menace the intellectual liberty of high-minded and right-spirited young men. This menace harks back to the time of cruel persecutions, and seems to justify distinctions where no differences abide, divisions where unity should obtain; it shocks the ideals and wounds the spiritual sympathies where concord and the spirit of co-operation ought to prevail.

This break between the practical conditions of the churches and the higher ideals of the community has led to numberless social improvisations that undertake to administer piecemeal interests which can be separated only by a fatal process of vivisection. These improvisations of the spirit for the conservation of ethics, the renovation of society, and the salvation of souls, have crowded out the churches on their own chosen fields to an extent little realized by the average friend of the church. Social settlements, women's clubs, men's clubs, fraternities, secret societies, study classes, Christian temperance unions, Chautauqua circles, summer assemblies, Young Men's Christian Associations, Young Women's Christian Associations, civic federations, voters' leagues, industrial unions, university extensions, and, above all, the reach for universal education through the common schools, seem to render the church obsolete and justifiably to enlist the interest, time, energies, lives, of the noblest young men and women that our noblest universities can contribute, and to absorb the time and prime resources of the up-to-date home-makers of this generation.

Frankly admitting almost every charge that sanity, science, philosophy, or morality may cast up against the church and the ministry of to-day, there still remains a profound "other side." The church, all churches, are rooted in the most permanent verities of the soul. Take the church out of history and you immolate history; take the church out of society to-day and it collapses. The church has stood and still stands, not only for the ameliorating forces that make life tolerable, but for the inspiring forces that make life progressive. If history proves anything, it proves that if the familiar facts epitomized in the article in question represent a permanent tendency rather than a surface reaction, the main current rather than an eddy in the stream, then our country is degenerating and our civilization is doomed. All the great ages have been ages of faith—not necessarily faith in this dogma or that—but faith in the essential sanctity of life, the ascendency of spirit, and the immediateness of justice; a faith in the ethical swing of things, in the divinity of man, the sublimity of life; a faith in God that transcends all names, that sometimes asserts itself in defiance of names, and reaches such profound convictions as to become indifferent, if not superior, to all words.

These assumptions are as impressively justified by the facts, figures, and inspirations of to-day as by the testimony of history. Alongside of the "World's Work" for December on my table lies the "Church Economist" for January. This journal gives its New Year's pages largely to what it entitles "The Roll-call of the Church Militant." From the most reliable sources it has compiled the statistics of what it truly calls "a mighty army." That army is now on duty. I do not offer these figures as an excuse for obvious defects or as an attempt to palliate the grim situation. But they do reaffirm certain fundamental postulates of life which must be reckoned with before any discussion in detail is worth while. I submit that, in the light of coldest business, severest commercialism, the flattest materialism, these figures mean something magnificent; they overreach in spiritual significance and ethical value any other aggregation of figures that can be gathered from the pages of the United States Census Book. Study your philanthropic, industrial, educational exhibits, your agricultural, manufacturing outputs, and the philosopher, the poet, the statesman, aye, the politician and the speculator, are compelled to admit that their significance is small compared with the dignity and far-reaching potency of the church figures.

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This "other side" of which I am speaking rests its claim, not on exclusive Christian presumption, imposing as are these figures. History is enamored of all faiths; justifies every form of religion. Two hundred and more million souls to-day rest in the contemplative life that is related to the Vedas that were chanted on the banks of the Ganges three thousand years ago. Three or four hundred million souls to-day rejoice in the thought of Buddha, he who helped make Asia mild and rendered four continents pitiful. Israel, an insignificant handful, a local clan—captive, dispersed Israel—has been a Gulf Stream flowing through the nations, modifying harshness, tempering cruelty, outliving and outshining the glory of Memphis, Babylon, Tyre, and Greece itself. Islamism, with its message of submission, has mitigated and is mitigating the native savagery of fierce races.

Not only the past but the present testifies to the permanent need of the church. The social status is to-day safeguarded by the very preachers who are dismissed if not contemned by the collegians. Hampered as the pulpit may be, it is, for all that, the freest calling which the human mind has yet attained. I challenge all the other professions to offer as much freedom of investigation, courage of the advance, aye, power of leadership, as is represented to-day by the fettered ministry of religion.

Go find anywhere and any way a hundred lawyers, a hundred doctors, a hundred editors, a hundred teachers, even, and I will put the hundred ministers gathered in a similar way over against them, and their freedom from tradition and convention, their power in molding society, influence in safeguarding morality, will equal, to say the least, any one of the cognate professions that share with theirs the honorable title of "liberal," in the academic sense of "free"—a profession independent of the trammels of greed, wage, and craft.

The individual soul is rapidly discovering the inadequacy of these modern substitutes for the church. The Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations carry in their very initials defeating limitations. The mighty agency that will redeem the community will not recognize age, sex, or creed lines. The "Y" and the "M" and the "W" and the "C" will fall away, but the "Association," the heart of the church idea, stays.

During my twenty-five years' ministry in Chicago I have seen the rise of women's clubs, men's clubs, social clubs innumerable. I have seen hundreds of women unconsciously yielding to the pressure of the times, withdrawing their executive energies from church life and work, identifying themselves instead with what seemed the more available, practical, profitable club forces. They did find valuable schooling, energizing activities; but the time is near at hand when many of them are ready for something more fundamental and universal. As a moral and spiritual force the movement has probably reached its maximum; it is dying from being found out; it has touched things superficially; it has gone after strange gods. The "function," dress elements, and political ambitions have blurred spiritual vision and blunted moral earnestness. As a kindergarten in social education, a training-school for better things, a woman's gymnasium in which she learns to use effectively her own faculties, these clubs have been invaluable. But as an adequate expression of mature life, a place to use trained skill, as a substitute for the church, they are obviously inadequate.

It is even so with the men's clubs. Slowly we are finding that the world cannot be reformed by means of banquets. Clubs, lodges, unions, leagues, have done and are doing yeoman service for progress and reform, but all of them carry at the center an element of inadequacy.

All these modern substitutes for the church exploited by men and women, separately or unitedly, seek congeniality and efficiency by selection. "Nice" people hope to enrich their lives in one another's presence freed from the distractions of the other kind. All these exclusive compacts fail of the fundamental democracy that belongs to religion and after all is better embodied in the church than anywhere else. Certain "nice" people have elected you into their membership. This nicety you will

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help guard with your black balls only to find that eventually it grows tiresome and stupid to you. There comes inevitably the time of disillusion to the devotees of fraternities, sororities, clubs, and societies, when they discover that they hold no monopoly on excellence; that many interesting people are outside their boundaries, and that their own hearts overreach the limitations they have so championed. There is a growing life in all these that yearns for an organization big enough to hold men and women, genial enough to include rich and poor, wise enough to reach the old and the young, and loving enough to like those who are unlike themselves; and this is what the church assumes to be, nay, comes nearer being than anything else known to man.

The need of society is the need of the individual soul. The individual heart hungers for communion with the eternal, thirsts for the "living waters that spring up into eternal life." No potency, success, or culture can protect the soul from loneliness, sorrow, separation, and death. The cradle and the grave forever demand consecrating thought. "No man liveth unto himself, and no man dieth unto himself."

The church, with all its faults and limitations, is here to stay, and the question to a sensible man or woman can never be between the church and no church, but between the existing church and a more adequate one. Religion cannot be eliminated out of the life of man except by immolating the man. How more adequately to house, incorporate, institutionalize, embody religion, is always an imperative question.

The churches are sick; the ministry is on the decline; but to rightly diagnose the case is to discover the remedy. In this decline I find inspiring encouragement. I am glad that young men and women shun the dogmatic spirit and distrust the professions menaced by it; I am glad that our colleges teach history so well that their students cannot bide the thought of miraculous interventions with the benignant order of special revelations and divine partialities; I am glad that the law of equity is so well understood, justice so well apprehended as a fundamental attribute of being, that the student refuses to believe in eternal torments as a reward of mortal sins, or in infinite beatitude being won through finite credulity or a lack-luster obedience to ecclesiastical traditions and mandates. I greatly rejoice that the community is getting so coherent, so conscious of a communal life, that it has lost relish for sectarian pretensions and all patience with creedal barriers. I am glad that life is assuming such significance everywhere and always that it grows indifferent to the special sanctities of particular dates and places.

All this is proof that out of this decadence must come the more adequate expression of religion. We see on every hand a ripening for this larger thing, a church based on the central and common needs of the community; a church that will abolish denominational and race consciousness, make sabbatical the seven days in the week, scriptural all high prophecy and lasting poesy, and companionable the widest reaches of society.

Such a church will win back those who have gone aside into social and intellectual exclusions, hoping thus to reach the grace of noble living. One by one these seceders will find that they cannot shrive their souls at pink tea altars or at banquet tables where the bread and wine fall short of the communal sanctities possible only where simplicity, sincerity, and universality serve. I recognize educational, ethical, and social values in these substitutes; their existence is an arraignment of the church, but their inadequacy proves that they are but extemporized substitutes necessitated by an era of transition, an era always painful but profitable.

But, it may be asked, "Are not these substitutes capable of growth?" They are growing, and their growth is in the direction of the new church. When they will meet the old needs and offer a permanent social center, an adequate civic instrument, they will be the church.

But such an institution must rest upon two indispensable and fundamental elements; viz., democracy and reverence. There must be recognition of the brotherhood that includes all ages, both sexes, and reaches out to all classes, and the

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sense of the All-in-One and the One-in-All—a recognition of the supernal and the eternal. Soon or late the soul must tabernacle in the thought of God. Worship in some form or other is the universal expression of the sensitive and developed soul. Eliminate the dogma out of it, fill it with all philosophy and poetry, art and wisdom, that you are capable of, and the sentence is increasingly true, "The heart of man crieth out for the living God."

But this is the one element in the church that seems to be outgrown. Up-to-date young men and women just from college tell us they have ceased to pray; that they no longer believe in prayer, but in work. They sometimes boast that they like to go to church late so as to miss the devotional exercises. May not this very protest witness to a growing devoutness? Is it not reaching after a more adequate expression? Forms of worship will be outgrown, but worship never. Not until poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture, and music become stale and unprofitable will the soul cease to aspire or the heart forget its God. For all these serve at the altar of religion; they are exponents of the church that is to come—the church with a rational basis, an inclusive not an exclusive spirit, a practical mission that grows by doing, lives in action.

This church will be out-looking and reverent; its members will be conscious sinners rather than pretending saints; in its pulpit the prophet will stand who will not dare "split the full gleams of the study into half-gleams for the pulpit." Such a church will have a building that will be an open home where the pride of caste must not enter to destroy the last hope of democracy. That church will be a comfort to the burden-bearers; it will edify, *build up* the deformed and dwarfed spirits of men.

If all progress is not a sham, if prophecy be not a lie, if human aspirations be not a cheat, if Jesus and the anointed of God have not lived and died in vain, aye, if the Almighty himself is not to be disenthroned, this church, which has always been in the world, is to become more and more the visible church, and ultimately the Church Universal. Men are learning to appreciate the divine gift of reason, the holiness of free thought, the sacredness of the individual, and consequently the fruitlessness of sectarian warfare and the wickedness of dogmatic bickering. Men are learning to put less dependence on the forms of theological thought, which must change from generation to generation, and more dependence on the fundamental needs of our moral nature, the enduring distinction between right and wrong, the imperishable marble of character.

For the building and extension of this church the colleges will again offer their brightest and their best. Business men will open their purses, and old and young, men and women, rich and poor, will hasten to advance the Father's work while it is day, for "the night cometh when no man can work."

The Ladies'-Slippers

By S. R. Calthrop

Right in the wood's heart, just when May meets June,
In a green dell the bramble strove to hide,
Shining like stars amid the blaze of noon,
A band of ladies'-slippers I espied.

With heads low bent they trembling sought my grace,
Prayed me to keep the secret of their home;
That no mean foot might mar their trysting-place,
And only bard or lover hither come.

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The College Graduate and the Civil Service

By William B. Shaw

TO think of the National civil service as a fit career for educated young men is still an alien conception to the American mind. Our colleges and universities are supposed to train men for the professions, for teaching, for journalism—for almost every calling in private life that demands technical knowledge and skill; but for the public service, which requires more and more insistently, as the years go by, the most perfect technical equipment, we make no special provision. Yet every year college and polytechnic graduates in considerable numbers enter various branches of the service, and if one were to visit Washington to-day he would find not a few bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the Interior Department manned almost exclusively by such graduates.

Immediately after the Civil Service Law of 1883 went into effect college-bred men began to appear at Washington in increasing numbers, to take departmental positions. True, there were in those days comparatively few "places" in the departments that possessed special attractions for such men, but the city itself was year by year becoming more and more a center of culture, while in several of the scientific bureaus there was promise of the expansion that has been realized, to a great extent, in recent years. A large proportion of the college and university men who turned to Government work in the middle eighties were absorbed by the Patent Office, where vacancies in the examinerships of different grades were filled by means of examinations under the new law, and the filling of these frequent vacancies was one of the most conspicuous tests of the efficacy of the law, as applied to any considerable group of candidates. As in all Government employment, the patent examiner is fairly well paid on admission to the service, and the young graduate who secured a $1,200 or $1,400 examinership in his first year out of college thought himself fortunate. There was also in those days some demand for men of scientific training to take posts in the Weather Bureau, which was then included in the War Department, but has since been transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Then there were, of course, the Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Naval Observatory, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, and various other Government offices, and interests intrusted to Government care, in which some degree of technical knowledge and education was and is indispensable in most of the appointees. The Department of Agriculture, with its manifold scientific activities and agencies, has practically been created since that time.

But in the first years—and to a limited extent this has held true up to the present time—college graduates were scattered through the departments, frequently doing relatively unimportant work—in many cases tasks that could have been as well performed by high-school or academy graduates. The fact is that the pay was better than the same grade of service would have received in any other employment, and the law and medical schools of Washington, with their evening lectures, offered the ambitious young clerk tempting facilities to obtain a professional education. Such a man might enter the service as a $1,000 clerk, begin taking law or medical lectures, at the end of his first year get a promotion to a first-class ($1,200) clerkship, and by the time he had passed his final examinations and received his diploma a beneficent Government might have added another $200 a year to his stipend—and all this without any appreciable change in the routine of his daily duties. He presented himself at his

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desk promptly at nine o'clock each morning; at noon took a half-hour for luncheon; and at four in the afternoon (it is four-thirty under Roosevelt) the official day was ended and the Government clerk was free to become a student, if he chose studious ways—or a "sport," as inclination might lead him. He was entitled to thirty days in every year as a vacation on full pay, and if he had an illness of any kind a doctor's certificate was all that was required to obtain additional leave of absence without sacrifice of salary. On the whole, it is not strange that the Washington clerkship had its allurements for the average young college graduate of slender purse and unsatisfied longings to see life and master a profession at the same time. Many have availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented, and after a few years of application to professional studies have resigned their clerkships and struck out for themselves, foregoing the comforting assurance of a Government salary. Many others—and among them some who started with as high hopes as the best—are drudging away to-day at the same desk and beset with the same dull round of petty tasks as when they entered the service ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago. They receive, it may be, several hundred dollars a year more than when they began, and yet they may be kept doing essentially the same work year after year. Aside from the cumulative element of experience (which is highly valued in all Government employment), their fitness for Uncle Sam's service is probably not noticeably greater now than it was in the beginning.

A development in the service that was perhaps unlooked for when the first examinations were held seems to have operated as a check on the influx of college men into ordinary clerical positions. The Government was far behind private business houses in making any general use of stenography and typewriting in its work. For some years after the Civil Service Law went into effect the demand from the departments for "eligibles" proficient in these new crafts was surprisingly light. The writer well remembers being set at the task—to him a somewhat painful and laborious one—of writing out in longhand from "roughs" many letters a day for the signature of the head of one of the executive departments. An entire "division" was employed at this work. Six men (three of whom, it happened, were college graduates), supervised by a chief and an assistant chief of division, were required to dispose of routine correspondence which might have been handled by one competent clerk, with two stenographers and typewriters of ordinary efficiency. Incidentally, it may be stated here that the salaries paid in the "correspondence division" of this one department aggregated about $14,000. For equivalent service a railroad company would expect to pay perhaps one-fourth as much. In the writer's time only one typewriter was employed in the division, and his work consisted almost altogether of making copies of documents of record which had to be transmitted in the office correspondence. Although he was an exceptionally efficient stenographer, he was seldom called on to take dictations of correspondence. Such conditions continued in the more conservative departments down into the nineties; but the adoption of business methods, though long delayed, was not to be prevented by obsolete prejudices or antiquated habits of thought. When the change came, it was far-reaching. The old practice in the departments of asking the Civil Service Commission to certify "eligibles" with only general qualifications has been practically done away with. Now the demand is for clerks who are qualified as stenographers and typewriters. Now and then a college graduate thus qualified appears and takes such a position as offers, but as a rule the man who cares enough for the opportunities of the service to devote time to special preparation has in view a place in one of the scientific bureaus.

There can be no doubt that the operation of the law has tended to the improvement of the status of the department clerk, of whatever grade. The merit system, as established and maintained at Washington, has brought into the service a large number of men and women who represent definite educational standards, if nothing else. Time was

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when a Washington clerkship was no title to public esteem. The public knew little and cared less about the actual work that the clerk performed. It was generally believed that every office was a sinecure, and it was assumed that no one without a "pull" could either get or hold office. The few gifted men who were known to be in Uncle Sam's employ in those days—the Walt Whitmans and the John Burroughses—were the exceptions in a great mass of incompetency, or worse. Yet this popular judgment did undeniable wrong to many faithful and conscientious public servants. It was no credit to the spoils system that able employees were retained in the service year after year because there was no way of supplying competent substitutes. When the first appointees under the law of 1883 were assigned to duty at Washington, they found among the old clerks, many of whom had been in the service since the Civil War, not a few thoroughly trained men who were perhaps quite as capable in many respects as the officials developed in the past twenty years under the merit system. Some of these veterans are at their desks still. Their services have been valuable to the Government, notwithstanding the demoralizing features of the spoils régime under which their original appointments were made. The work that such men did was concealed, in the main, from public view. The personnel of the service was discredited by the mass of ill-trained and frequently ignorant place-hunters who descended on the capital at every change of administration. Under the merit system the department clerk has an acknowledged rank intellectually and socially. The conditions of his admission to the public service are known of all men. It would be strange indeed if from this fixing of status there had not resulted an enlarged consciousness of social obligation and an increased self-respect on the part of the individual clerk.

But what shall be said of the civil service as a career for the educated man? If college graduates are to make any further use of the opportunities offered by the service than as mere stepping-stones to professional training, the attractions of the work itself must be tangible and must offer some promise of permanency. In a few of the departments these conditions seem to be clearly met. The university graduate student who has made economics his major subject for the doctor's degree and who has a bent for statistical investigation might well hesitate between a college instructorship and a post in the Department of Commerce and Labor, where the routine may be more rigorous as to office hours and vacations, but where at the same time one is brought into more immediate contact with the primary materials of study, in a constantly enlarging field of original research. In the natural sciences the Government is insistent in its demand for investigators who shall have as complete equipment as the men who are fitting themselves to spend their lives in university laboratories. Now and then such men are won away from their academic hearthstones—not by dazzling offers of salary, but perhaps by the promise of a more rapid advancement to an independent position. At Washington they find an environment not altogether different from that of the university. Their associations are similar. The Government's scientific specialist finds himself surrounded by other specialists in his own and other fields, and the many staffs of highly trained workers create an atmosphere which to the college graduate is meat and drink. In many respects the Government scientist may have quite as good prospects in his chosen profession as his fellow of the college or university chair.

But the material rewards are disappointingly small. If our scientists of the chair are underpaid, so too are those who give their time to the Government. There are to-day in Washington specialists of international reputation who are receiving the salaries of ordinary clerks; some of them could not remain in the service were they not possessed of ample private means. The man who is looking forward to a life work in the service of the Government should not deceive himself in this matter. The Government may give him advantages for the prosecution of researches in his favorite field of study such as the college or university cannot give, and in certain of the Washington bureaus promotion may be more rapid

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than in a university faculty, but the salaries of the higher positions are no better, on the average, in the one case than in the other. Whatever inducements Uncle Sam may offer in competition with the colleges for aspiring Ph.D.'s, the financial consideration is not likely to be the determining factor.

Andrew Dickson White: Educator and Statesman[1]

By James M. Whiton

THESE volumes, written expressly for the author's children and grandchildren, have a value for all his countrymen not surpassed by any American autobiography within our knowledge. Few are the men of high distinction in learning and literature, in art and politics, with whom in his long and varied career as educator and statesman he has not come into personal intercourse both at home and abroad. Their pen portraits, their conversations, stories, and *bon mots*, abound throughout his pages for the interest of even the superficial reader. Those who have inherited the fruits of his discernment, foremost in modernizing the American system of the higher education, and of his hard-fought struggle for high ideals, will prize its record here as handing on to them the torch with which to press onward in the way he opened. Nor is it less encouraging and attractive to those who believe that "the scholar in politics" is not a utopian notion, and would consecrate learning to the leadership of a purified and stable democracy in the path of national righteousness and international peace. "My ambition," says Dr. White, "whether I have succeeded in it or not, has been to set young men in trains of fruitful thought, to bring mature men into the line of right reason, and to aid in devising and urging needed reforms, in developing and supporting wise policies, and in building up institutions which shall strengthen what is best in American life."

From youth up the pursuit of a high ideal, revealing itself more clearly as he advanced, has been Dr. White's distinctive trait. Destined in his mother's heart for the pulpit, and sent to a small Episcopal college, but soon quitting it in disregard of his father's displeasure, through disgust at its low standards of scholarship and discipline, he finally settled down at Yale in the sophomore year of the class of 1853. Here also the old system of "gerund-grinding and rote-recitation" moved him to revolt. To the remark of his Latin tutor, "If you would try, you would become a first-rate classical scholar," he replied, "I have no ambition to become a classical scholar, as scholarship is understood here." He therefore gave himself chiefly to historical and political studies, winning in his senior year the De Forest medal, then the grand prize of Yale, by an essay bearing an unconsciously prophetic title—"The Greater Distinctions in Statesmanship." But, though neglecting the idols of the curriculum, he was graduated in the upper half of his class. Ethically, his ideal was chosen in accord with Whittier's rule—"Identify yourself actively with the righteous but unpopular cause." The great moral issue between the extension and the restriction of negro slavery was then coming to the front. Most of the Yale Faculty and most of the students approved, for the sake of the Union, the concessions made to the slaveholding interest by the compromise of 1850. White's outspoken antagonism to these nearly cost him his election to a coveted honor. To work in harmony with the popular will seemed to him (as to many at that time) the only road to preferment of any kind. Returning from a walk in which he had argued the case rather dubiously with conscience, he

[1] *Autobiography of Andrew Dickson White.* With Portraits. Two vols. The Century Company, New York.

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settled it thus: "I stopped a moment, ran through the whole subject in an instant, and then and there, on the stairway leading to my room, silently vowed that, come what might, I would never be an apologist for slavery or for its extension; and that what little I could do against both should be done."

Immediately after graduation, three years of study and travel in Europe, including a half-year of service as attaché of our Legation at St. Petersburg, laid the basis of his life-work as an educator and a statesman. In view of our National problems, it seemed to him that his best contribution to their solution would be "in aiding to train up a new race of young men who should understand our own time and its problems in the light of history." From a professorship of history at Yale he was debarred by theological opinions at variance with the proscriptive orthodoxy then nearing its end. His opportunity opened at the then rising University of Michigan. A new era in the higher education of American students then opened under the lead of the man of twenty-four, so youthful in appearance as to attract on his arrival the kind offices of an electioneering sophomore who took him for an incoming freshman. The University was then in a somewhat raw condition. For his evening meetings with his students Professor White had himself to kindle the fire and light the lamps. But history began then to be taught as he had himself heard it taught by European masters. Then for the first time among us it was treated "as a living subject having relations to present questions." "One of those students," says Dr. White, "became my successor in the professorship in the University of Michigan and the presidency of Cornell, and, in one field, the leading American historian of his time. Another became my predecessor in the embassy to Germany." But, he adds, "no one of my students studied more hours than myself." A visible memorial of his six years' residence at Ann Arbor is its beautiful academic groves, whose planting he began and carried on till the University authorities, converted by his zeal, appointed him superintendent of the grounds.

About a quarter of a century before Dr. White's coming three Eastern families had settled there. At the point where their holdings touched they erected a bough house, or arbor, which they occupied while building their log cabins. It happened that each of the three wives bore the name of Ann, and so the name given to their temporary shelter became the name of the settlement. "What," says Dr. White, "but for those three good women, the name might have been, may be judged from the fact that one of the founders of the University did his best to have it called a 'Katholöepistemiad'!" (a universal-intelligence institution).

No man of our time has more happily blended than Dr. White the ideal and the practical, steadfastly obedient to the vision of that which should be, and patient in the sagacious adaptation of means to its realization. There is, perhaps, no more remarkable page in these volumes than that which records the rise of the Cornell ideal in his year of discontent at the poor little college that he quitted at the age of seventeen. In its library he found Huber and Newman's book on the English universities, with engravings of noble seats of learning. Then he began to dream of such a one on the finest of the New York lakes. "This dream," he says, "became a sort of obsession. It came upon me during my working hours, in the class-rooms, in rambles along the lake shore, in the evenings" while strolling through the college grounds. But his ideal was in vital points his own. Other studies than merely those of Oxford and Cambridge should be provided for the needs of the modern world. Still more noteworthy in the thought of so young a dreamer was this: "My university should be under control of no single religious organization; it should be free from all sectarian or party trammels; in electing its trustees and professors no questions should be asked as to their belief or attachment to this or that sect or party."

In Michigan Dr. White realized some of his ideals, and longed the more to realize them in his native State. But the wealthy and influential men whom he sought to interest in his plan failed

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to rise to the opportunity; in particular, his early hero, the generous abolitionist, Gerrit Smith, then twice or thrice a millionaire, to whom Dr. White proposed to devote to a university half of his own property, if he would contribute an equal sum. It was through a most unpredictable course of events that the vision of his youth was fulfilled.

Returning in 1863 from a journey to Europe, undertaken, as the crisis of the Civil War drew on, to promote the National cause, he found himself unexpectedly nominated to the State Senate, and his election followed. The share of New York in the great land grant made by Congress in 1862, to establish scientific, technical, military, and general education in every State and Territory, had been turned over in 1863 to a feeble institution—the so-called People's College in Schuyler County. The next year Senator Ezra Cornell introduced a bill to divide this fund with the State Agricultural College, of which he was a trustee. Dr. White strongly opposed this, and succeeded in getting the bill referred jointly to the committees on agriculture and education, of which Mr. Cornell and he were the chairmen. "On this double-headed committee," says Dr. White, "I deliberately thwarted his purpose [to divide the fund] throughout the entire session, delaying action and preventing any report on his bill. Most men would have been vexed by this; but he took my course calmly and even kindly." Fortunate was the great cause at stake in the coming together of this unlike but well-mated pair—in the open-mindedness of the practical man, the cultured idealism of the scholar, and the noble temper of both. The next year, won over by his colleague's arguments, Mr. Cornell said: "I agree with you that the land grant fund ought to be kept together, and that there should be a new institution fitted to the needs of the State and the country. I am ready to pledge to such an institution a site and five hundred thousand dollars as an addition to the land grant endowment, instead of three hundred thousand, as I proposed at Rochester."

The story of the founding and organization of Cornell University, in which six hundred students, selected from the public schools by competitive examination, obtain free instruction every year, is an honorable chapter in the history of the State. But that New York profited more from the National land grant for education than any other State is to the honor chiefly of the two men who united their force to carry the well-devised plan to consummation against a coalition of adverse interests such as has very seldom beset so beneficent an enterprise. Their arduous struggle for the university charter is matched in American history only by the four months' struggle in Massachusetts that was necessary in 1812 to obtain from an unwilling Legislature a charter for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

"Mr. White's politics and religion," said a hostile newspaper, "are Cornell University." The prime of his life, twenty years in all, was given to it, together with large additions to its resources. The persistent attacks of theological partisans, who misinterpreted his catholicity as "infidelity," and could not think of a non-sectarian institution as anything but "godless," aggravated for a time the cares of the presidency. But they drew pupils and endowments, and gave occasion for a noble memorial, "The Warfare of Science with Theology." From an address in 1875 on "The Battle-Fields of Science" grew the two volumes published in 1896, and since translated into French and Italian. In 1902, when Oxford conferred on Dr. White the doctorate of civil law, the services named as entitling him to that honor were the establishment of the Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague, and the authorship of this book—a vindication the more striking in view of the repute of Oxford as a seat of intense conservatism. Other vindications had come earlier. The critics who had pronounced his educational ideals unsound and impracticable betook themselves to imitate him. With satisfaction more justifiable than that which Horace uttered in his famous ode, *Exegi monumentum*, Dr. White thus concludes the nine chapters devoted to the many-sided, sometimes surprising, often inspiring story of the building of the Univer-

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sity: "By the part I have taken in that, more than by any other work of my life, I hope to be judged."

By his political work, though it afforded less opportunity for the free play of his constructive genius, Dr. White might also be content to be judged among American statesmen. In his political apprenticeship while State Senator, he secured the codifying of the educational laws of New York, the establishment of more normal schools, and the reform of the "health department" of New York City. This was then in the hands of an "inspector," whose "health officers" had queer notions of "high jinnicks (hygienics)." One explained it to Dr. White's committee as denoting "persons who doctor themselves;" another, as meaning "the bad smells that arise from standing water." Another highly important reform was in the administration of criminal law by a bill permitting the State to produce evidence of the character of professional criminals on trial. This closing of a gap through which notorious rascals had escaped he carried in spite of the opposition of the judiciary committee. "Of all the weaknesses in our institutions," he writes, "one of the most serious is our laxity in the administration of the criminal law." Dr. White's political memoranda are garnished with diverting anecdotes. As comical as any of these was Longfellow's estimate of Greeley. Alluding to his course during the Civil War, the poet asked: "Mr. White, don't you think Mr. Greeley a very useless sort of man?" Some pithy characterizations deserve quoting: President Tyler "suffered from acute attacks of that very troublesome political disease, Virginia metaphysics." Mayor Fernando Wood was "a brilliant desperado." Lord John Russell "was the solemnly constituted impostor whose criminal carelessness let out the Alabama to prey upon our commerce." The historian Thiers, first President of the French Republic, was "an architect of ruin." More approvingly, Bismarck is regarded as "the greatest German since Luther." Of the Emperor Frederick III. Dr. White remarks, "No modern monarch has shown so striking a likeness to Marcus Aurelius;" and of his son, the present Emperor, "Union of breadth and minuteness in his view of his empire and of the world is perhaps his most striking characteristic." The present Czar is branded thus: "Pity to say it, the European sovereign to whom Nicholas II. can be most fully compared is Charles IX. of France, under the influence of his family, and men and women courtiers, and priests, authorizing the massacre of St. Bartholomew." President Grant is pronounced "not only a general but a statesman, in the best sense of the word." Five chapters are devoted to reminiscences of our Presidents during the last thirty years, with other distinguished citizens, and as many more to recollections of Bismarck, Tolstoy, Pobedonostzeff, William II., and other men of note in Berlin and elsewhere. These and the chapters on his Russian experiences with statesmen and people of all sorts abound in anecdote, personal delineations, and acute observations of unremitting interest. What more diverting has been told of Tolstoy than that he regards as the greatest of American writers the Rev. Adin Ballou? There are no dull pages. Portions of these reminiscences have appeared in the magazines. The secret history of the seal fishery arbitration with Great Britain is here told for the first time, in the hope of inducing a less stinted provision for American diplomats abroad. Dr. White was then our Minister to Russia, and spending more than twice his salary in the discharge of his social duties; but the British Ambassador, with the superior equipment provided by his Government, had a social "pull" that carried the case against us.

Dr. White served as our representative at the German Court longer than any of his predecessors. It was fortunate for both nations that he was there while irritation burned in both during our quarrel with Spain. The conduct of the Imperial Government was, as he records, "all that could be desired;" but the German press, with but two or three exceptions, was unfriendly and sometimes malignant. Such was the bitterness to which this provoked the American colony that at their Fourth of July celebration they decorated their

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dining-hall exclusively with British and American flags. But Dr. White, noticing this at his entrance, refused to sit down to dinner until a German flag was added. In his public addresses he constantly commemorated the former friendship of the two nations, and declared his faith in German magnanimity and justice. This faith has been fully justified. In reporting the farewell banquet given to the retiring Ambassador, "Die Woche" (of Berlin) declared that "Andrew D. White, having unweariedly devoted himself to promote friendship between the two nations, had won respect and love in all spheres of society." The influence in the highest circle acquired by his qualities as a man and his accomplishments as a scholar was signally evinced with world-wide consequence in the crisis of the Peace Conference at The Hague. When word had been received from the German Government adverse to the establishment of the Arbitration Tribunal, Dr. White's personal appeals prevailed to convert the Emperor and his Ministers to co-operation with the American delegation for the memorable result. The five chapters transcribed from his diary of those momentous ten weeks constitute a report of proceedings comparable in permanent value to Mr. Madison's notes of the Convention that framed our Constitution. No American can read them without a noble pride in the part borne by his countrymen and their leader.

National services of minor importance were assigned to Dr. White as Commissioner to Santo Domingo in 1871, to the Paris Exposition in 1878, and on the Venezuelan Boundary Commission in 1896. The outcome of President Cleveland's policy in the last-named matter, severely denounced by many good men at the time, he pronounces "a triumph of American diplomacy in the cause of right and justice." On the return of our Commissioners from Santo Domingo, Frederick Douglass, their secretary, was refused admittance with them to the dining-room on the Potomac steamboat because of his color—"a man," says Dr. White, "who had dined with the foremost statesmen and scholars of the Northern States and of Europe." Since Mr. Douglass could not dine, Dr. White and his colleague refused to dine, and so "reached Washington about midnight, almost starving, thus experiencing, at a low price, the pangs and glories of martyrdom." Space fails to speak of these and other chapters, in which the incidents and acquaintances of travel and sojourn are treated with a seasoning of anecdote and comment in the felicitous conversational style characteristic of the entire work.

Dr. White's native intentness on high ideals is manifested in his frequent utterances at opportune points on matters of public importance. A remarkable instance is his declaration in view of the patriotic possibilities of journalism: "Were I to begin life again with my present experience, that would be the career for which I would endeavor to fit myself. It has in it at present many admirable men. . . . Yet the majority of those at present in it seem to me like savages who have found a watch." An entire chapter is devoted to "Hints on Diplomatic Reform," in which all thoughtful men must agree with him. "To supplement our existing American civilization," he writes, "I would desire for my country three things above all others: from Great Britain her administration of criminal justice; from Germany, her theater; and from any European country, save Russia, Spain, and Turkey, its government of cities."

There is no more deeply interesting portion of these volumes than the four concluding chapters, in which Dr. White records the influences that shaped his religious development from the time when, a boy of twelve, he revolted from the pulpit doctrine of an endless hell. His general position seems indicated by his sympathetic remark on Erasmus: "No man in history has had more persistent injustice done him." His provision for religious interests at Cornell, and the unsectarian pulpit, imitated elsewhere, which he established there, were deeds that match these words: "Religion in its true sense . . . is now, as it always has been, a need absolute, pressing, and increasing. . . . The universal normal consciousness of humanity seems to demand some form of worship in

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common with one's fellow-men. . . . It will, in my opinion, be a sad day for this, or for any people, when there shall have come in them an atrophy of the religious nature. . . . Any man born into either of these forms of religion [Christianity and Judaism] should, it seems to me, before breaking away from it, try as long as possible to promote its better evolution; aiding to increase breadth of view, toleration, indifference to unessentials, co-operation with good men and true of every faith, . . . cultivating, each for himself, obedience to the 'first and great commandment, and the second which is like unto it,' as given by the Blessed Founder of Christianity."

A type of biography that young Americans are constantly exhorted to read is that of the man who struggles up to eminence despite the disadvantages of poverty. Equally needed now, but very rare, is the antithetic type exhibited in these volumes, which carries a valuable lesson for those whom a famous old preacher spoke of as "the neglected rich." Many a young man, tempted to imitate the gilded youth, or to become the caretaker and spender of a fortune, needs rousing to a nobler ambition by reading here of the achievement possible through the devotion of ample resources to strenuous self-culture and patriotic service. What this Autobiography evinces was well summarized in the President's letter to Dr. White upon the resignation of his post at Berlin: "You have been able to serve your country as it has been served by but a very limited number of people in your generation. . . . You have adhered to a lofty ideal, and yet have been absolutely practical, and therefore efficient; so that you are a perpetual example to young men how to avoid alike the Scylla of indifference and the Charybdis of efficiency for the wrong."

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

Accolade (The). By C. E. D. Phelps. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×7¾ in. 352 pages. $1.50.

A new field for modern historical romance is chosen in this story. A penniless youth of ancient family (even in the fourteenth century) rescues no less a personage than Geoffrey Chaucer from robbers, and so lays the foundation of his future fortune and happiness. At times the Chaucerian English in the sprightly conversations daunts even the conqueror of polyglot dialect, but the real interest of the tale carries him safely through to the satisfactory final scenes. The accolade bestowed upon Gervas, the brave youth, was fairly won, and a worthy knight added to England's list.

Amanda of the Mill. By Marie Van Vorst. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 340 pages. $1.50.

A novel with a "poor white trash" mill-girl heroine, and a dissipated labor agitator for hero, does not sound promising, but it is nevertheless interesting and good work, although its story is improbable and overweighted with propagandist theories and statistics.

Athlete's Garland (The): A Collection of Verse of Sport and Pastime. Compiled by Wallace Rice. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 4×6¾ in. 245 pages.

Birch Leaves. By "Birch Arnold" (Mrs. Alice E. Bartlett.) The Franklin Press, Detroit, Mich. 5½×8¼ in. 168 pages.

By the Good Sainte Anne: A Story of Modern Quebec. By Anna Chapin Ray. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 286 pages.

Some of the descriptive portions and photographic illustrations could have been spared without detriment to this book, which suggests, as it is, modern advertising methods—the tourist circular, with its little story in extended form. It is, however, a nice, wholesome tale about a young American girl sojourning with her father in Canada. The types of the friends and suitors who came to her there are cleverly drawn, as is the portrait of Miss Nancy herself.

By the Ionian Sea: Notes of a Ramble in Southern Italy. By George Gissing. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7¾ in. 235 pages. $1.75, net.

Simply a few notes of a ramble in southern Italy, but full of the marked personal touch, showing in facile description and evident interest in all sorts of people. It was a short journey the writer took, from Naples to Reggio, miserably punctuated by an illness in the most depressing inn on the route. The author, deeply moved by such traces of ancient life as he could find, refreshed his mind by study and memories of the great men of

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classic time who dwelt in or wrote of Calabrian hills and streams. A veil of slight melancholy hangs over the whole picture, which in a way adds to its charm.

Christian Doctrine of the Lord's Supper. By the Rev. Robert M. Adamson, M.A. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×8 in. 286 pages. $1.50.

This volume is historical, not dogmatic. It is written in a historical but not an indifferent spirit; it traces the history of the Lord's Supper, as a symbol of faith, in all the various changes through which it has passed—Primitive, Roman, Greek, Lutheran, Zwinglian, Anglican, Puritan, Quaker. We do not note any reference to the Moravian treatment of the Lord's Supper, which seems to us both sufficiently interesting and sufficiently distinctive to call for treatment. We also think that the author attributes to the primitive supper in its institution more sacramentarian character than impartial history would accord to it. But there is reasonable ground for difference of opinion on this aspect of the case, and in general the author's historical treatment appears to be always fair and generally adequate. His personal point of view is that of a Protestant Churchman—midway between that of the Roman hierarchy and the Quaker. He brings out clearly two important aspects of the Supper. First, the supper is given by a host. This distinguishes it from a merely memorial celebration, in that there is something given by Christ and received by the communicant. This is the truth involved in the doctrine of the Real Presence, and, as we think, obscured by the doctrine of Transubstantiation. The other aspect is the difference between the Sacrament and the Elements. The Real Presence is no more in the bread and the wine than it is in the table and the cup; it is in the Supper—in the active participation of the communicant in what is a communion service, because it involves a communion not only of believers with each other, but also of believers with their Lord. Without agreeing with all that the author says—for we think that he confuses rather than clarifies thought in what he says about the presence of the "glorified body" of Christ in the Sacrament—we recall no monograph on the subject so generally satisfactory. Its careful perusal should do much to clear up the mind of the Protestant minister. And we suspect that there are many Protestant ministers who have no very well defined ideas on this subject.

Coryat's Crudities. By Thomas Coryat. In 2 vols. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×9 in. Per set, $6.50.

We believe that Thomas Coryat, who was born in 1577 and began to travel in 1608, was the earliest Englishman to write his travels at length. This reproduction of an ancient work has much about it that is singular and curious. The original edition of 1611 has been followed in the main, although a few changes have been made to conform to modern usage. The quaintness of the original has been preserved, and it would be difficult, indeed, to imagine anything exceeding this work in precisely that quality. Coryat had a sense of humor of his own, and he loved to indulge in whimsical and exaggerated phrases in the fashion of his time. Nothing could illustrate this better than the full title of his book, which he called "Coryat's Crudities hastily gobled up in five Moneths travells in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia commonly called the Grisons country, Helvetia alias Switzerland, some parts of high Germany and the Netherlands; Newly digested in the hungry aire of Odcombe in the County of Somerset, and now dispersed to the nourishment of the travelling Members of this Kingdome." From this odd title-page we turn to a greater oddity in the large collection of panegyrics in verse which Coryat begged from friendly contemporaries, and used as an introduction of himself to the public. Some are Latin; some English; some serious, some comic in intention; and it is safe to say that no work of travels was ever before or since prefaced by such an extraordinary mass of literary odds and ends—notable among which, by the way, is an acrostic by Ben Jonson. It is difficult to imagine any one sitting down to read these two volumes from end to end for purposes of instruction or entertainment, but if they be taken little by little, and through the principle of selection, not a little can be found that will at least amuse the reader who loves to see manners and customs of by-gone centuries reproduced vividly and faithfully. The chapter on Venice is particularly valuable in this direction.

Dramatists of To-Day: Rostrand, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Pinero, Shaw, Phillips, Maeterlinck. By Edward Everett Hale, Jr. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 236 pages.

A curious and interesting contrast is afforded by placing this book from the hand of Mr. Edward Everett Hale, Jr., beside Mr. Huneker's "Iconoclasts." Both deal with almost the same group of persons—the representatives of the modern contemporary dramatic movement, especially on the Continent. There could hardly be two more diverse methods of approaching Hauptmann, Sudermann, and Maeterlinck than are presented in these two books. Mr. Hale is always suggestive, in the last degree informal, and not greatly concerned to carry his readers with him. Some chapters in this book give the writer's thoughts rather than his conclusions; they are records of the processes of his thought rather than of the definite convictions in which those processes resulted. In several instances, it must be confessed, that is not a bad method, since it is extremely difficult to fix at the moment the place of the men dealt with. Mr. Hale does not pretend to exhaust his subject, or to settle the open questions with which the field in which he travels is full; he aims rather to present in a rapid and informal way a series of impressions of the dramatic genius and the artistic significance of the group of dram-

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atists who occupy the contemporary stage abroad. His little book, modest in style and also in spirit, is a fresh and entertaining piece of writing.

English Embroidery. By A. F. Kendrick. Illustrated. (Library of Applied Arts.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×9 in. 126 pages. $2.50, net.

A well-illustrated guide for students and collectors to the history of art embroidery in England from the Middle Ages down to the eighteenth century, with descriptions of the important examples of this work that have been preserved.

Eternal Life (The). By Hugo Münsterberg. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 72 pages. 85c., net.

Two friends are sitting at the hearth after a funeral, and one gives the other his thoughts on immortality, as recorded here in an imagined monologue. There is an Oversoul, whose will-attitudes are the norms of the good, the beautiful, and the true. These are eternal. These will-attitudes we may make ours, yet they become ours "only in so far as our consciousness is the over-individual consciousness, the Oversoul." This consciousness survives our death, not as the individual consciousness, but as that of the Oversoul. It existed, as we understand Professor Münsterberg, in Jesus, in St. Paul, in Luther, and still exists, but these individualizations of it no longer exist. Tennyson in the forty-seventh lay of "In Memoriam" has characterized this as a "faith as vague as all unsweet." A great poet is likelier to be the true seer in such a field than a great scientist.

Four Feathers (The). By A. E. W. Mason. The Macmillan Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 400 pages. 25c.

A low-priced edition of a capital story.

Fond Adventures. By Maurice Hewlett. Harper & Bros., New York. 4½×7½ in. 340 pages. $1.50.

Four long short stories in the vein of "Little Novels of Italy," dealing, that is to say, with the Renaissance type of character and adventure, chiefly against an Italian background. No modern English writer, except possibly Mr. Pater, has had so intimate a knowledge of the Renaissance period for literary purposes as Mr. Hewlett; and, unlike Mr. Pater, he uses this knowledge for dramatic and artistic purposes rather than to recall and interpret the intellectual and spiritual attitude of the time. These stories are remarkable rather for atmospheric quality than for construction or force of characterization. They are written with extreme frankness, and describe with the unabashed simplicity of the Renaissance primary emotions and relations. They are charged with color, but they are essentially works of skill rather than of constructive genius. In a period of a good deal of loose writing Mr. Hewlett's work always commands attention and respect; and this volume is characteristic of his selection, his temper, and his manner. The story of the Canterbury pilgrimage is a capital example of a style which, in spite of its artificiality, is strikingly fitted to its theme.

Grammar of Greek Art (A). By Percy Gardner, Litt.D. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 267 pages. $1.75, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Great Zimbabwe: Mashonaland, Rhodesia. By R. N. Hall, F.R.G.S. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 458 pages. $6, net.

As many of our readers know, very remarkable discoveries of ruins have been made of late years in the southeastern part of Mashonaland, in South Africa. The most important are those known as the Great Zimbabwe, although these are but one section of a long line of similar monuments. The Great Zimbabwe includes a circular structure—probably both temple and fort—no less than 280 feet in diameter, besides outlying conical towers; while around about this great structure are masses of débris which seem to indicate the existence of a city. These ruins are believed to be at least four thousand years old. It is clear that they are the remains of a rather high degree of civilization, and that in this now wild and barbarous country once lived a race of capable and energetic men. Moreover, in this particular ruin—and, we believe, elsewhere in others—were found the remains of furnaces and crucibles which show that gold was here refined; while it is true also that this whole region possesses gold to this day. It is not unnatural that the theory should at once spring up that in South Africa was to be found the Ophir of the Bible whence King Solomon derived his precious metals. This theory is held by Mr. Hall, who has already written a book called "The Gold of Ophir." He made a study of these ancient monuments in behalf of the Government of Rhodesia (Mashonaland is now a part of Rhodesia), and these studies lasted over two years. In the main his account is intended for the archæologist rather than for the general reader; but the chapter called "Mystic Zimbabwe" has a great deal of romance and fascination. Mr. Hall asserts that there are hundreds of old gold workings in this country which are known to have yielded at least $375,000,000. In many ways the ruins show evidence of Semitic origin, and Mr. Hall's theory appears to be that these people were, so to speak, an older branch of the race family from which the Hebrews came.

Heart of Hope (The). By Norval Richardson. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 361 pages. $1.50.

This story of the Civil War offers drama and romance in about the usual proportions, but the former of a quality quite unusual—the siege of Vicksburg being pictured with cycloramic realism.

Hecla Sandwith. By Edward Uffington Valentine. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 5×7½ in. 433 pages.

Charming style, keen powers of analysis, and skill in snap-shot portraiture as well, characterize this study of the Quaker ironmaster's

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daughter in the Pennsylvania of fifty years ago. Hecla certainly deserves a place on the line.

History of England (A). By Herbert Paul. In 5 vols. Vol. III. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 454 pages. $2.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

History of the United States from 986 to 1905. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson and William MacDonald. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×8 in. 633 pages. $2.

Reserved for later notice.

House in the Mist (The). By Anna Katharine Green. Illustrated. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 4½×7½ in. 149 pages.

Two stories are bound together in this little volume—the title story, an unlikely tale of mystery—and "The Ruby and the Caldron," chiefly noteworthy from its presentation of a single unique character; this is a detective who falls short of omniscience—by his own admission (it is his narrative) he is unable to find a clue to the ruby's disappearance, and until it is found suspects a quite innocent person.

Iconoclasts: A Book of Dramatists. By James Huneker. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. $1.50, net. (Postage, 13c.)

A series of short essays on the contemporary dramatic movement abroad, illustrated by the work of Ibsen, Strindberg, Maeterlinck, D'Annunzio, Hauptmann and Sudermann, and others. Mr. Huneker's style is brilliant, audacious, often paradoxical, and full of sweeping generalizations. He knows his subject thoroughly, and is for the most part in hearty sympathy with the dramatic movement which has taken possession of the contemporary stage on the Continent and to a certain extent in England, with occasional excursions on the American stage. That movement may be described as a movement of revolt; the revolt of youth against age, as in "Magda;" of what is called the free life against the inevitable limitations of home life, also illustrated in "Magda" and in "Hedda Gabler;" the insurrection of the individual against the inevitable restrictions of society, as in many of Ibsen's plays, in "Fires of St. John," "The Joy of Living," and other plays; the general revolt of the restless spirit no longer able to content itself with the old formulæ against the social structure of modern life, as in many of Ibsen's plays, with the continual recurring revolt of the idealist against actual conditions, as in "The Sunken Bell." Mr. Huneker surveys rapidly and in a graphic way the work of this school, if it may be called a school. His title indicates his judgment of the movement; his general sympathy with it will be regarded by those who hold to the old ideas of the drama as partial and uncritical; those who believe in the new drama, in the entirety of its claims, will regard his work as prophetic on the critical side. Whatever one believes, the book contains a great deal of information; no other book in English has surveyed the whole field so comprehensively. There are many flashes of insight in it, many brilliant characterizations, a great deal of loose writing, and a failure at times to discriminate between the significance of a revolt and that of a reconstruction, to differentiate the art of the moment from the art of the century, and to discern clearly the excess, one-sidedness, and inadequacy of much of this drama as an interpretation of life.

Italian in America (The). By Eliot Lord, A.M., John J. D. Trenor, and Samuel J. Barrows. B. F. Buck & Co., New York. 5¼×8¼ in. 268 pages. $1.50.

This symposium of expert opinion, the work of three gentlemen who have made a thorough study of the subject, should go far toward bringing about a better understanding of the "Italian question" as raised by the constantly increasing influx of immigrants from the sunny peninsula. There has been an altogether too common tendency to judge the Italian by narrow and superficial standards and to pronounce him, without due examination, a wholly undesirable acquisition. As a recent writer in The Outlook has put it, "We have feared these uncouth and ignorant peasants because often we have not understood them or their conditions or their history." The requisite knowledge is largely afforded by the volume now at hand. The facts presented are the result of personal observation, supplemented by statistical evidence and by the testimony of other competent observers, American and Italian. The writers, to use Mr. Lord's words, "present in succession an examination of the Italian race stock, existing Italian characteristics and conditions of life in Italy, the causes and regulation of immigration, its advance in the cities and agricultural districts of this country, its effect upon the standard and opportunities of American labor and the course of National development, its alleged pauperizing and criminal tendencies, and the sum of Italian accomplishment and rational hope of progress here as an integral part of the fusing of stocks in the complex American." The crying need, it is argued, is not exclusion but a more even distribution, the withdrawal of the Italian from the cities to which, as is shown, he has resorted not entirely from choice. Indeed, one of the most impressive features of the work is the demonstration of the possibilities of the Italian as an agriculturist and of his especial fitness for the agricultural requirements of the South—which bears out The Outlook's contention that the Southern States will do well to extend a welcoming hand. Just how the necessary distribution is to be effected is the subject of a suggestive chapter by Mr. Lord, who proffers several practical recommendations. Yet another chapter calling for special mention is one by Mr. Trenor on "The Privileges and Duties of Italian-American Citizenship," which might well be translated and put into the hands of every prospective Italian-American citizen. All the writers agree in taking a highly favorable view of the Italian. If, as is our opinion, their conclusions are in some respects over-roseate, their book is none the less welcome as a

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wholesome corrective of fallacy and prejudice.

Jesus Saith: Studies in Some "New Sayings" of Christ. By J. Warschauer, M.A. H. R. Allenson, London, England. 4½×7½ in. 191 pages.

It is increasingly difficult to find fresh texts for familiar truths, as well as to get fresh teaching out of familiar texts. In the present instance the sayings of Jesus recently discovered at Oxyrynchus in Egypt in an extremely ancient papyrus are used for new arrow-heads. The use made of them is likely to redeem these "logia" from underestimation by those who are prone to slight any Scripture that is not canonical. The insight and the breadth of vision shown in these eight discourses on "The True Presence," "The True Fast," "The True Sabbath," etc., have often been displayed in the exposition of the great texts of the Four Gospels. No one, so far as we know, has so handled these new sayings as to educe from them the profound lessons presented here.

Lorenzo Lotto: An Essay in Constructive Art Criticism. By Bernhard Berenson. Illustrated. (Revised Edition.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 6¼×9 in. 292 pages. $3.50.

As the sub-title indicates, Mr. Berenson has attempted to do much more in this book than to catalogue and describe Lotto's paintings. This indeed he does, and does with accuracy and completeness. His main endeavor, however, is to reconstruct the personality and character of Lotto from the rather slender materials available. The many well-printed reproductions of Lotto's pictures are an important aid to the elucidation of the author's theory of this artist's development as an interpreter of the ideal in art, and they show also how he diverged from the existing schools of art as he found them.

Marine russe dans la Guerre russo-japonaise (La). Par Capitaine de frégate N. L. Klado. Traduit par René Marchand. Berger-Levrault & Cie., Paris, France. 4½×7¼ in. 326 pages.

It is rather startling to American readers to find that a Russian naval officer in active service is allowed to print in Russian journals such articles and letters as have been gathered into this book. Captain Klado will be remembered as the staff officer of Admiral Rojesvensky's fleet who was detached from service during the fleet's journey to the East in order to give evidence at the hearing in Paris about the North Sea incident. The main contention of his book is that the Russian Government should act promptly in the building of a new naval force. Captain Klado shows impatience and discontent with the sluggishness and inaction of his Government in this respect, and emphasizes in a dozen different ways the absolute necessity for Russia of acquiring naval supremacy at sea. The chance it has of attaining this object is small unless it instantly strengthens its naval force, now reduced to a minimum by the destruction of Russia's first squadron and in danger of being almost annihilated should Admiral Rojesvensky be overcome by Admiral Togo. Captain Klado pays a warm tribute to Admiral Rojesvensky, and very truly points out the difficulty of the latter's personal position in that he is subject to criticism and attack from all sides, while official reasons make it impossible for him to reply. As to the lamentable incident of the North Sea, Captain Klado warmly praises the Russian officers for their vigilance, maintains that it was brave in them to shoulder the responsibility for opening fire, insists that there were unknown torpedo-boats in sight, and argues that the presence of the fishing vessels was rightly disregarded in opening fire. We notice that he refrains from saying in so many words that Japanese torpedo-boats were in sight, and we suppose that even he can now hardly believe that to have been the fact.

Marquise's Millions (The). By Frances Aymar Mathews. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 255 pages. $1, net.

Two ultra-modern American adventuresses pitted against two French ladies of the old régime in an effort to secure by fraud the fortune of the latter, already willed by them to "The Nineteenth Louis," whose coming to the throne of France they loyally await—here is an original situation which the author has devised and cleverly made much of, the reader will admit, though he may feel inclined to question the consistency of the younger adventuress's attitude when the climax is reached.

Marriage and Divorce. By Felix Adler. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 59 pages. 50c., net.

In the two lectures here published Dr. Adler holds higher ground than is taken even in the churches. Marriage is no mere contract, "it is like a natural tie, and non-observance on the one side does not annul the duties by which a person of high honor conceives himself or herself bound." Consequently, Dr. Adler's only remedy for intolerable conditions between husband and wife is "separation, but never divorce." Much larger assent will be given to his incontestable position that the modern conception of marriage, losing sight of its social design, is vitiated by an overemphasis of the individual demand for happiness.

Mr. Pennycook's Boy. By J. J. Bell. Harper & Bros., New York. 4½×7 in. 271 pages. $1.25.

"Wee Macgreegor" was not the only boy in Glasgow, by any means—and he reappears in these stories, in character if not in name. There is something engaging to our ear in the queer dialect and quaint ideas of Scottish middle-class life. The undercurrent of tenderness serves to bring out in higher relief the sometimes unconscious humor of the sketches.

Miniatures. By Dudley Heath. Illustrated. (The Connoisseur's Library.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 7×10¼ in. 320 pages.

A comprehensive history of the art of painting "in little," which had its origin in the attempts to illuminate the pages of antique manuscripts. The author traces its develop-

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ment from the time before and just after the invention of printing, when it existed as a mere adjunct to the decoration of the pages of books, to the end of the eighteenth century, when it flourished as a distinct and vigorous form of art expression. The book, which is beautifully printed and bound, is illustrated with many reproductions, in photogravure, collotype, and full color, of miniatures representative of the different stages in the development of the art.

Mortgage on the Brain (The). By Vincent Harper. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 5×8 in. $1.50.

The author elaborates, with some cleverness, the fanciful idea that by scientific processes the usual tenant of a brain, commonly called "myself," may be dispossessed, and another personality can at will occupy the apartments. The complications arising from such a condition of affairs may be imagined, but the details, involving comedy and tragedy, must be left to the painstaking writer of the story.

Notes from a Diary, 1896 to January 23, 1901. By the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., F.R.S. In 2 vols. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. Per set, $4.

Reserved for later notice.

Obijway (The). By Joseph A. Gilfillan. The Neale Publishing Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 457 pages.

A narrative of Indian life in the Great Northwest, with pictures of medicine-men and warriors, and strange customs of savagery.

Observer in the Philippines (An). By John Bancroft Devins. With a Foreword by the Hon. William Howard Taft, LL.D. Illustrated. The American Tract Society, Boston. 5½×8½ in. 416 pages. $2.

It is to be hoped that this book will be widely read. It deserves to be. Dr. Devins, during his two months' sojourn in Luzon, made good use of good opportunities for getting at facts worth knowing. His report, besides entertaining notes of travel, covers the whole field of social, political, and religious conditions and questions among the Filipinos. Ex-Governor Taft commends it as promoting the kind of knowledge desirable here. What the American missionaries are doing there is fully described, and the opinion is given that "a mission to the Americans in the Philippines is quite as necessary as a mission to the Filipinos." It appears that no greater evil infests that country than the dissolute, unprincipled, and morally worthless Americans living there. "A hundred men of the Roosevelt type, graduates of leading American universities," are needed there to bear the white man's burden as it needs to be borne. From his study of the vexed question of the canteen Dr. Devins concludes that "the canteen should be restored to the soldiers, but that beer is not necessary to its success." Bishop Brent's steadfastness to higher ideals among the Filipinos than some think necessary at home is recorded in his refusal to accept $500 from the Jockey Club Association for his hospital work, though he sorely needed the money, because he did not believe in the way of making money which the would-be givers practiced. Unfortunately, even when in official positions, our countrymen, especially in their attitude toward religion, are more remiss than at home.

Outlook Beautiful (The). By Lilian Whiting. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 4½×7¼ in. 182 pages. $1, net.

A writer who has spiritual insight, imagination, and grace of expression always finds readers among thoughtful people. The author of "The World Beautiful" won a place for herself, which she still holds, by her interpretation of unseen realities. Holding to the Christian faith, tinged with an unharmful mysticism, she culls truths from a wide field of reading; Andrew Fullerton, Annie Besant, Emerson, and Bishop Brooks all contribute to her thought, and she weaves a fabric not overstrong, but light, and firm enough for every-day uses.

Paul et Virginie. By Bernardine de Saint-Pierre. (Les Classiques Français.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 3¾×6½ in. 168 pages. $1.

The latest addition to the charmingly made edition of French Classics, bound in flexible leather, with graceful designs and title-pages.

Princess Elopes (The). By Harold MacGrath. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 4½×7½ in. 208 pages.

A young American Consul is supposed to tell this tale, which will be found altogether diverting, if not convincingly real. The Princess Hildegarde, wayward and charming, the despair of her uncle and guardian, Grand Duke of Barscheit, finally succeeds in gaining his approval of her choice of a husband, fate having assisted her materially by transforming an American medical student into a German prince. The clever little tale must be read to find out how this is done and to enjoy the effect.

Publications of the University of Pennsylvania. Series in Political Economy and Public Law. No. 17. **The Organization of Ocean Commerce.** By J. Russell Smith, Ph.D. Published for the University, Philadelphia. Ginn & Co., Boston. 6×10 in. 155 pages.

Purple Parasol (The). By George Barr McCutcheon. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 108 pages. $1.25.

A slight and rather foolish story of mistaken identity, in which a young lawyer spies upon a young girl, thinking her to be the gay wife of an old man seeking a divorce. The decorations and illustrations are profuse and sometimes clever.

Quest of the Infinite (The). By Benjamin A. Millard. H. R. Allenson, London, England. 4½×7½ in. 206 pages.

The bright side of modern skepticism is in its abandonment of the narrow basis which authority affords for faith in its search of the more adequate base to be found in a personal knowledge of God. To this quest for the infinite, characteristic of religion, it is the aim of this book to open the way by showing the effective mode of warfare on the doubts that impede it. Religion being ulti-

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mately personal, and concerned with spiritual things, its ultimate evidence of truth must be in the spiritual experience of the individual. The objection that this falls short of adequacy is very effectively disposed of by historical evidence. A living, sympathetic fellowship with Christ has ever proved to be the solvent of doubts, however bred. The author's treatment of the subject is thoughtful and sane, illuminating and cogent, among the best works of its kind.

Sanna. By M. E. Waller. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×7½ in. 399 pages. $1.50.

The author of "The Woodcarver of 'Lympus" has written a new novel that will not disappoint her admirers. The heroine is the center of an admiring circle of homely Nantucket folk, one of the vivid blossoms that glow in the fresh salt breezes. Each character in the story is distinctly individualized, and humor and pathos mingle in their shrewd talk. Somewhat apart, but always sympathetic with the village people, are the members of the Torrence family, within whose bounds are found the seeds that ripen into tragedy and give a dramatic touch to the well-managed plot. Altogether this is a novel quite above the average in construction and sustained interest.

Second Wooing of Salina Sue (The). By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Harper & Bros., New York. 4¾×7½ in. 237 pages. $1.25.

A group of short stories in the characteristic vein of sympathetic interpretation of certain Southern types, white and black, with which Mrs. Stuart's readers have long been familiar. The stories are characterized by fresh and delightful humor, and by that power which comes from an instinctive feeling for the pathos of the common experience and the tragedy which often reveals itself in the most obscure life. If Mrs. Stuart strikes no fresh notes in this latest volume, she shows no sign of flagging interest in her themes, or of decline in the naturalness and interest of her style.

Selections from Standard French Authors: A Reader for First and Second Year Students. By O. G. Guerlac. Ginn & Co., Boston. 4½×6¾ in. 214 pages.

Shakespeare's Plays. Edited by William J. Rolfe, Litt.D. Illustrated. 10 vols. The American Book Co., New York. 4¾×6½ in.

Songs of the Valiant Voivode and Other Strange Folk-Lore for the First Time Collected from Roumanian Peasants and Set Forth in English. By Hélène Vacaresco. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×8¼ in. 239 pages. $2.50, net.

Readers of The Outlook will recall the author of this volume as the collector of two books of delightful folk-songs, "The Bard of the Dimbovitza," containing some of the most striking modern folk-poetry. In this volume she makes a further contribution to contemporary literature by transcribing and putting into English form typical stories which are dear to the Rumanian peasant. These stories are told in prose and in verse with uncommon facility; for Miss Vacaresco knows her people well, loves them passionately, and has had a long experience as a writer.

Stingaree. By E. W. Hornung. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7¾ in. 393 pages. $1.50.

The hero of these tales is an Australian bushranger who is not quite a lost criminal, but a daring adventurer with cultivated tastes and a good heart, who has slipped over the legal boundaries and finds joy in the life of the road. A remarkable horse divides with the hero the interest of the tales, which are dashing, daring, entertaining, and show considerable inventiveness without disclosing any special literary power. This outlaw is a very fair second to "Raffles," lacking the accomplished adroitness and resourcefulness of that most agreeable burglar, but with some notable qualities of his own. Although Mr. Hornung announces that there are to be no more "Stingaree" stories, he has not taken the precaution to kill off his hero, and it may be suspected that at no late date this adventurous person will again ride at free range and exercise his audacious ingenuity in those fields in which a large company of readers follow him with pleasure.

Thomas M. Benton. By Joseph M. Rogers. (American Crisis Biographies.) George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia. 5×7¾ in, 361 pages. $1.25, net.

Mr. Rogers has written a "Life" of Benton which is, in point of literary quality, a decided advance on his "The True Henry Clay," reviewed not long ago in The Outlook. In conformity with the purpose of the series to which his book belongs, he has made Benton's place in the long conflict over slavery his chief object of study, but he has succeeded in presenting a helpful account of the illustrious Missourian's career as a whole, and a clear-cut portrayal of his personality. Not that this biography is wholly convincing. While the treatment is, as a rule, open-minded, it is marred at times by invidious and unnecessary comparisons between Benton and his notable contemporaries, and by occasional overstatement to a degree constituting a serious defect. The work, however, will unquestionably assist to a better appreciation of an American statesman whose life and work are too little known to the present generation.

Trees and Shrubs of Central Park. By Louis Harman Peet. Illustrated. The Manhattan Press, New York. 5×7½ in. 363 pages.

Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys. By Amelia B. Edwards. Illustrated. (Third Edition.) E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 6¼×9 in. 389 pages. $2.50.

A new and welcome edition of a thoroughly readable book of travels. Since the first edition was published, some thirty years ago or more, the Dolomite country has become familiar to thousands of travelers, and undoubtedly Miss Edwards's book did much to direct attention to what had been almost an unknown pleasure-land. The people are not now as primitive and unsophisticated as when Miss Edwards wrote, but the wild and

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singular mountain scenery is still one of the greatest picturesque attractions in Europe.

Van Suyden Sapphires (The). By Charles Carey. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 333 pages. $1.50.

How, during a week-end at Mrs. Hermann Van Suyden's country place near Wheaton-on-the-Hudson, Miss Gwendolen Eustacia Bramblestone, one of the guests, while innocent of the theft, became implicated in a mysterious jewel robbery; what desperate efforts were hers, for the few days following her return to town, to establish her innocence and assist in the recovery of the gems, and with what results, are circumstances very entertainingly related in this narrative. The plot is most ingenious, and the reader, who is kept delightfully mystified to the very end, will be quite clear as to the cleverness of the characters of Miss Bramblestone and her loyal Scotch lover, Captain McCracken, not to mention Harry Glenn, the "gentleman burglar," and Bender, the ex-jockey detective, perhaps the most original of them all.

War of the Classes. By Jack London. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 278 pages. $1.50, net.

This is a series of disconnected essays dealing with present industrial conditions. They present with clearness and force a view of the labor problem. Is it the true view? the reader asks. No, we reply, it is not *the* true view, but it is *a* true view. The essays are full of half-truths, and half-truths that need statement; and yet the proverb applies, Half a truth is often a whole falsehood. For example, the first essay is based on the declaration that "there are more men than there is work for men." That is true in some vocations, at some seasons, and for some classes of workers. And it is a truth out of which grow terrible life tragedies. But there are not in any vocation as many men capable of doing the best work as the work demands, nor in most vocations, at most seasons, more men of average ability, intellectual, physical, and moral, than the work demands; though there are always, and in all vocations, more men of less than average ability than the world has a place for. But on the broad statement that there is always a surplus labor army the author builds the whole of his first essay on "The Class Struggle." In truth it is not a *class* struggle at all; it is as bitter and as tragic for the mediocre teacher, preacher, lawyer, or doctor as for the mediocre ditch-digger or wood-sawyer. So, again, the third essay, on the scab, is wholly built on the assumption that every one is intent on giving as little and getting as much as possible. That is very largely true, and out of that immoral condition grow the manifold evils which Jack London paints in such dark colors. But every one is not intent on giving as little and getting as much as possible. This is not the animating purpose of the best men in any rank in life. The best railroad manager is always studying how good service he can furnish out of the resources which the traffic gives to him; the best cook is always proud to do the best for her table which the means at her disposal enable her to do. And this is true of all good workers, from the railroad president to the cook. Our experience with both capitalists and laborers is limited, but it has been sufficient to convince us that hundreds of capitalists and thousands of laborers are ambitious to render the largest and best service they can. In other words, ambition, not acquisitiveness, is the mainspring of their lives. And this fact is of the first importance, for it throws light on the question whether we are to deal with present industrial evils by getting rid of individual initiative altogether, and establishing a community ownership of all the tools of labor and a community administration of all industrial enterprises, or by promoting individual initiative and gradually supplanting the predatory instinct of acquisitiveness with the nobler ambition for service. The former is the method of Socialism; the latter is the method of Christianity. We advise the student of modern industrial problems to read this book; but to be slow about accepting either its picture of conditions or its proposals for remedies.

William Cullen Bryant. By William Aspenwell Bradley. (English Men of Letters.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 229 pages. 75c., net.

In a warmly appreciative estimate Mr. Bradley makes amends for the scant justice which he considers criticism has done to Bryant. His collection of eighty-nine poems, in 1832, was "the first permanent achievement of the race in the realm of poetry . . . national poetry, because it deals with what is national and local in a way that is natural and universal. . . . Bryant is first and foremost the Puritan poet of America." The genius evinced in his juvenile poem "Thanatopsis" suggests the greater glow to which his crescent might have grown but for the need of breadwinning, and the straits of a poet who was content in 1823 to get two dollars apiece for his lyrics. What he achieved in the field of journalism is enough for his fame. Fully recognizing this, his biographer insists that it should not obscure the distinction that is justly his as the corypheus of American poets.

Wing of Love (The). By Katharine Mary Cheever Meredith. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 4¾×7½ in. 163 pages.

A charming child is in this book, and a nice young journalist chap, her stanch friend from the day she and her mother find their way to the top floor of the New York lodging-house where he and two other bachelors have their abode. This friendship is quite disinterested, the mother receiving only courteous attentions from him, his heart being in another's keeping—facts concerning which subsequently develop very prettily to connect them with his romance.

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Correspondence

Letters addressed to the Editors of The Outlook, to receive any attention whatever, must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Names will not be published if a request to that effect is made by the writer, but no attention, either personal or editorial, can be paid to anonymous communications.

The Gospel of Ugly Utility

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I was much surprised on reading the article in your last week's paper objecting to utilizing the water-power of Niagara Falls. No damage was claimed to anything but love of wonder and curiosity. I remember visiting the Falls some sixty years ago, and happened to meet an Irishman who was taking his first view of the noisy wonder. In answer to my question what he thought of it, he answered, "It is a shif'less waste of water-power."

The same objections will hold good against using the water, for irrigating farm land, of scores of rivers on each side of the Western mountains. Every dry summer the Platte River in this State is dry for many miles, and the same can be said of many other large rivers. Then, was it not equally foolish to cut down the sugar-maple and pine groves in the Eastern States? The pine groves on the Genesee and Alleghany Rivers, where we once hunted bears and deer, are now cow pastures. It is a fact that the water-power of Niagara Falls is sufficient to run the machinery and railroads from Cleveland to Albany, and on the Canadian side from Detroit to Toronto. Millions of tons of coal can be saved every year.

H. W. HARDY.

Lincoln, Nebraska.

[This is unanswerable. Beauty runs no trolley-cars. Awe in the presence of Nature cannot be measured in kilowatts. Yet this is the utterance of a lonely voice. The American people are losing the ancient faith in money and much goods. This prophet of a dying religion deserves to have his name recorded.—THE EDITORS.]

Thou Art the Man

To the Editors of The Outlook:

What sort of an expurgated Bible is in use in the editorial rooms of The Outlook? It must be a curious and interesting volume. "The Prophets rarely, if ever, bore testimony against the sin of any particular individual whom they specified by name." What about Samuel's condemnation of Saul, Nathan's of David, the man of God out of Judah's of Jeroboam, Elijah's of Ahab, Elisha's of Jehoram, Micaiah's of Zedekiah, Isaiah's of Ahaz, Jeremiah's of Pashur? What of John the Baptist's rebuke of Herod? "We do not recall any instance in which the Apostles did so in any public preaching, though there are one or two references to individual wrongdoers, as Paul's reference to Demas, in the Epistles." Then your Bible contains no account of Ananias and Sapphira, or of Peter and Simon Magus, or of Paul and Elymas, or of Paul and Peter at Antioch. As you admit the exception with regard to the Epistles, it is needless to refer to them, except to say that "one or two" puts it rather mildly. "We do not think that Christ ever singled out a person for public condemnation, though more than once he made the act of an individual, whose hospitality he was receiving at the time, an occasion for rebuking the sins of a class to which his host belonged, sins of which his host was guilty." But Christ said to Peter, "Get thee behind me, Satan," and he referred to Herod as "that fox." The rich young ruler certainly felt himself personally condemned, and I think if the editors of The Outlook had been among the "scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites," they would have felt the distinction between condemnation of a class and condemnation of individuals who belonged to the class to be rather diaphanous. The truth with regard to prophets, apostles, and Christ is that they used the plural whenever they were dealing with a class of offenders, but never hesitated to use the singular, publicly and privately, when they were dealing with individual offenders.

W. H. W.

[In every instance you mention the prophet spoke *to* the offender, not *about* the offender to others, except in the case of Christ's reference to Herod as "that fox," and that was in reply to a message brought by the Pharisees to Christ. If any man in your congregation, or to whom you have access, is doing wrong, and you are sure of your facts, and go to him with the message, "*Thou* art the man," you will be imitating the prophets. That requires courage. It requires no courage to say to one man of another, "He is the man."—THE EDITORS.]

"Talking Shakespeare"?

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Reviewing Dr. Henry Bradley's "Making of English," The Outlook recently asserted: "The extent of Shakespeare's influence can hardly be overrated. His phraseology is so closely interwoven not only with our written, but with our colloquial, speech that we are forever 'talking Shakespeare' without being aware of it. 'The livelong day,' 'every inch a king,' 'in my mind's eye,' 'last not least,' might have been mentioned as instances in point."

The essential truth of this general statement cannot be denied. Nevertheless, at least two of the phrases cited among those

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which "might have been mentioned" by Dr. Bradley in illustration of his point strike one with surprise.

Shakespeare does use the expression "the livelong day" in two of his plays ("Troilus and Cressida," dated about 1603, I., iii., 147; "Julius Cæsar," about 1601, I., i., 46), and "the livelong night" in another ("Macbeth," 1606, II., iii., 65). Yet it is extremely doubtful if we are "'talking Shakespeare' without being aware of it" when we employ the same terms. Under the adjective 'livelong,' the "Oxford Dictionary" cites instances of "the livelong day" in works dated respectively *circa* 1400, *circa* 1575, and 1597. Similarly it cites instances of the phrase "livelong night" as early as *circa* 1450 and 1602, comparing also the German "die liebe lange nacht." Each one of these works antedates Shakespeare's use of the same words.

Again, Shakespeare employs "last, not least" in "Julius Cæsar" (III., i., 189) and "King Lear" (I., i., 85). But since the reading of the folios in the latter case differ from the quartos, several Shakespeare editors have searched for the phrase elsewhere. Their labors have been rewarded. Malone ("Variorum Shakespeare of 1821," II., 276–7) finds sentences containing the identical words in Kyd's very popular play, "The Spanish Tragedy" (acted 1592); in Kyd's "Cornelia" (1594), and in Nash's epistle prefixed to Greene's "Menaphon" (1589), as well as in other works of later date. Staunton adds several more instances, including a line from Peele's "Polyhymnia" (1590). The conclusion, stated in Malone's words, follows: "'Though last not least' seems to have been a common formula in that age, and is always applied to a person very highly valued by the speaker." Undoubtedly it was commonly used before Shakespeare wrote "Julius Cæsar" or "Lear." Under the circumstances, I think, one is scarely warranted in holding that we unconsciously "talk Shakespeare" whenever we make use of either one of these expressions.

ROBERT ADGER LAW.
Harvard University.

Stony Wold

"In my life of forty years I have faced family troubles, for myself sickness, threatened insanity, death, but when the word 'consumption' sounded in my ears, and the doctor said frankly and bluntly, 'You are a victim,' it seemed as if the very earth had fallen from underneath me, and I was left alone with a monster that was sure to win." Thus writes a woman wage-earner in the letter of thanks she sends down from the "Haven of Rest" of Stony Wold. After three weeks there she says, "When I see myself and most of those around me steadily gaining in every way, I conclude that Stony Wold is *the real thing*." The work and sacrifice that have gone into the establishment of this "haven" find ample justification in such testimony. The work has been steady ever since a club of thirty-five young women workers, the "Chi Kappas" of New York City, became impressed with the need for proper treatment of incipient tuberculosis in working women and children, and began to plan enthusiastically for helpfulness. Mrs. James Edward Newcomb, a physician's wife, was president of the club, and through her guidance and efforts the club in various ways, by entertainments and meetings, raised money for the undertaking. Public interest was aroused, physicians and laymen gave counsel, and a tract of land, with an elevation of over a thousand feet, on Lake Kushaqua, in New York's Adirondack region, was selected as site for a sanatorium. Here has been erected the Stony Wold Sanatorium, a practical and model building, able to accommodate over fifty patients. Although it has been open only since 1903, the need for enlargement is already manifest. The only requirements for acceptance of patients are their fitness from the doctor's point of view, funds in the treasury, and room in the dormitory. Applicants who can contribute towards their "keep" gladly do so, and in some cases fifty cents a week is received; but the actual expense for individual maintenance is seven dollars a week. It is not, therefore, to the patients that support can be looked for, but to those in the outside world who, from memory of some loved one, through gratitude for untouched health, or through desire to help those in dire need of assistance, have been responding generously, and whose number must be increased if Stony Wold is adequately to respond to the calls upon it. For the latest official statistics show that thirty thousand persons in New York alone are in some stage of tuberculosis. All that can be expected of the patients is that they get well, and this they are doing, since out of seventy-six discharged from the Sanatorium sixty-eight were sufficiently recovered to return to their places in home or shop. And they return missionaries of hygiene and sanitation, having learned the magic power of sunlight, fresh air, and cleanliness.

For the children at Stony Wold a school has been provided. The average is sixteen pupils, aged from six to fifteen, whom heretofore sickness has debarred from instruction, and their response mentally as well as physically to the new opportunity is an inspiration to their teacher. The needs for the Sanatorium are many, among the most pressing being for barn and cows, that the milk which must be used in plenty may be supplied on the place, not purchased as at present. Much help has been given through the auxiliaries formed in different places, each working for the good of the cause along some specified line—the making of garments, the assuming of patients' expenses, and the like. The first year of the Sanatorium, with its plant in working order, has just closed, and to all interested in practical, helpful work, that makes for health, we commend the Annual Report, which may be obtained from the President, at 118 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York.

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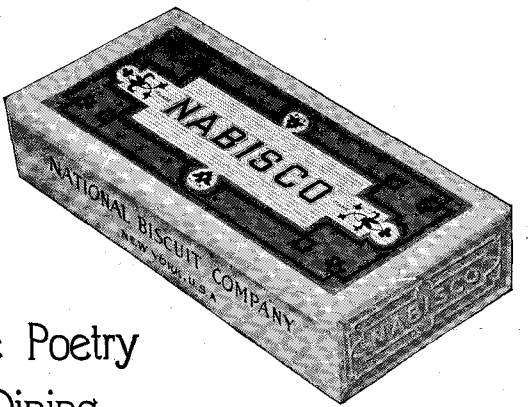

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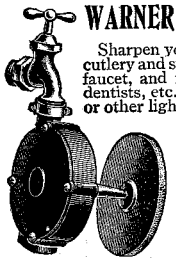

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at Black Rock, on the Sound. For particulars apply to Robt. Henderson, Supt., Black Rock, Fairfield Co., Conn., or to your own broker.

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Ideal location; air bracing; extended view; 800 feet above sea level; large modern house, on edge of attractive woods, within three minutes' walk of beautiful lake. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, golf. Will rent to private family only. For further particulars address

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(Summer rendezvous U. S. Naval Squadron.) Fully furnished cottage, 11 rooms; coolest spot on the point, close to shore. Moderate price. Possession June 1st, or sooner. C. F. CHAPMAN, 571 Broadway, N. Y.

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House with eight rooms and space in attic for two; all improvements; seven minutes' walk from Glenbrook station. Lot seventy-five by three hundred feet. Worth $7,500 or $8,000. Price $5,000. I. B. STILSON.

To Let, June 1st to November 1st, Cottage of 14 rooms on

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1½ miles from R. R. station; 3¾ hours from New York (Shore line). All improvements; water; bath; furnace. Fully furnished excepting silver, bed and table linen. Carriage house and stable for four horses. Location unsurpassed, commanding an unobstructed view of L. I. Sound and ocean from New London to Block Island. Rent, $700. Apply to **SAMUEL DOUGHTY,** 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

TO RENT WASHINGTON, CONN.—A furnished residence with all modern improvements; 7 bedrooms. Address Mrs. HAMILTON GIBSON.

Wilton, Conn. $100 per month for season. Furnished house; 11 rooms and bath, modern plumbing, veranda; large lawn, well shaded; garden, stable; 50 miles from N. Y.; near station. W. ST. J. COMSTOCK.

MAINE

RENT BAILEY ISLAND, CASCO BAY, Me. Fully furnished cottage, six bedrooms, living room, dining room, two kitchens, piazza, ocean front. Rent $250 for season. For particulars inquire of E. V. BROWNE, No. 122 S. 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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TO LET—Cottage of 14 rooms at Schooner Head, four miles from Bar Harbor, situated near the shore, with fine ocean and mountain views. Also stable for four horses, with man's room. The above will be rented, fully furnished, at a reasonable rate for the whole or part of the season. Address CLIFFORD BRIGHAM, 10 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT—TWO COTTAGES AT

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THE BALSAMS.—Near the water, with fine sea and mountain views; nine bedrooms, bath, toilet on first floor, wide piazza, running water, telephone, electric light; fully furnished with the exception of linen, blankets, and silver. Pier on the place, two minutes' walk from golf and tennis club.

OVERLOOK.—Situated on a hill, with beautiful views of bay and mountains; wide piazza, ten bedrooms, bath, toilet on first floor, running water; fruit and fine shade trees, stable; fully furnished with the exception of linen, blankets, and silver. Adjoining golf and tennis club. For particulars, photograph, and plans address GEORGE H. TALBOT, Camden, Maine, or J. B. HAINES, 1012 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.

MAINE

On the Maine Coast

For rent for the summer of 1905, "Breeze Hill," a modern summer cottage at **CAMDEN, MAINE** on high ground, convenient to the village, with fine views of the Camden Hills and the waters and islands of Penobscot Bay; well-appointed Golf and Tennis Club within easy access; living room, dining room, kitchen, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, laundry, hot and cold water; cellar with furnace; electric lights and telephone; fully furnished for summer life. Address GEORGE H. TALBOT, Real Estate Agent, Camden, Maine.

TO LET Eight-room Furnished Cottage. Fine view of Casco Bay. Boating, bathing, fishing. Address F. JOHNSON, Bailey Island, Maine.

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Furnished cottages on islands and ocean front, at all prices. Send for list. F. S. & E. G. Vaill, Real Estate Agents, Portland, Me.

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House, five acres land, and wharf. Fine summer home opposite Castine, Me. Great bargain. For particulars inquire of C. H. HOOPER, Castine, Me.

ON THE FIRST MILE OF THE MAINE COAST

To rent for the summer, furnished modern houses, nine to sixteen rooms and bath, perfect drainage, high service water. Magnificent location, overlooking both ocean and harbor; convenient to trolley and railroad. But two hours from Boston. Address S. E. JENNISON, General Manager, Kittery Point, Me.

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Modern two-story country home of 11 rooms, all furnished; large piazza; pure spring water connected with house; large stable; delightful location, near to river, overlooking the harbor and bay. Steamboat connections with Portland and railroad station but four miles away. For further information address Postmaster, Machiasport, Me.

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Macfarlane Place—500 ft. above the lake, the finest view in Maine; 13 rooms, with bath and laundry, furnace and three open fireplaces; wide piazza, running water; fully furnished, telephone and ice; also barn, with room for four horses.

Quimby Cottage—In Greenville Village, near shore of the lake, with wide piazza; 7 rooms, with bath, electric light and telephone. For particulars, address HILLSIDE FARMS, Greenville, Maine.

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Summer Cottage on lake shore, facing mountains. Large. Fully furnished. Seven chambers, bathroom, hot and cold water, spring water. Bathing Beach. Long distance telephone. Through Pullmans to lake. Trout fishing (brook and lake). Daily mail. Rental, $300 season, includes boats, ice, fuel, telephone, and all equipment. References, photographs, and particulars, F. S. SNYDER, 63 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

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A furnished cottage of twelve rooms and bath. Open fireplaces. Address J. D. PHILLIPS, South West Harbor, Me.

NORTHEAST HARBOR

Mount Desert, Maine

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MAINE

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Several Furnished Cottages of from 4 to 8 sleeping-rooms to let. Apply to GEO. H. LITTLEFIELD, Real Estate, Ogunquit, Me.

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To Let—Fully Furnished House

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For sale, a beautiful home, consisting of house, stable, and 10 acres of land, on corner of two macadam roads, one mile from depot. House has 10 rooms, 4 sleeping rooms upstairs. Stable 25x30. Orchard of 12 apple, 32 pear trees; 112 shade trees on grounds; one acre cranberry swamp which has paid owner 4 per cent. on asking price for past 10 years. If not sold soon, would rent, fully furnished, for season. This estate should sell for double asking price. For further information address H. M. PERCIVAL, Orleans, Mass.

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Fine furnished cottage in pine grove near ocean. To rent for season, $250. Address Geo. S. Webster, 240 East 69th St., New York.

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10 rooms, near P. O. and ocean; running water. ELISHA H. BEARSE, Harwichport, Mass.

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Over an acre. Fine bluff on water's edge. 1,000 feet perfect beach. Ten-room house, fully furnished. Broad piazzas. $500 Morris Heights launch, sailboat, skiffs. Rights in barn, windmill, water tank, sanitary sewage system. Running water in kitchen and w. c. Not far from P. O. and depot. Ideal for minister's or teacher's family. First check for $2,000 takes it all.

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Green Harbor Beach, Duxbury, Mass.

Handsomely furnished, complete. Lot 180 ft. front on ocean (can be divided). Sea-wall, sandy bathing beach; no mosquitoes. House in complete order. Modern conveniences. Interior finish select Georgia pine. Pure spring water piped through house. Stable, 3 stalls, on another lot. Can sell without furnishings or stable. Great inducement on price below value. Apply NORTON BROTHERS, Attorneys, 519 Mooney Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

East Gloucester New, attractively furnished cottage; all modern conveniences; living and dining rooms pantry and kitchen, bath and five bedrooms. Large piazza and upstairs porch. Beautiful unobstructed views. Fine place for children. (Rev.) J. S. WILLIAMSON, Haverhill, Mass.

East Gloucester, Mass. $900 for season. Handsome new private home by sea; 12 rooms; modern improvements; very accessible; completely furnished; piano; sailing, fishing, dancing. Apply E. A. M., 571 Park Ave., New York.

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TO LET—12-room summer house, nearly new, complete furnishings even to table and bed linen and silverware; beautiful ocean view, near fine bathing beach, extensive grounds; very convenient to livery, depot, and electrics. Rent $600. Box 355, Gloucester, Mass.

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A house of 9 rooms, bath, laundry, electric lights, hot water heat, cement cellar, high and dry and in best part of town. 4 acres of land, large shade trees, fruit of all kinds. 8 minutes' walk to common, 10 to Depot. For Photo and price address FRED. L. BURNHAM, Real Estate, Greenfield, Mass. Farms and summer residences of all sizes and prices.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for Summer or all the Year Round—In Holliston, 25 miles from Boston; 10 rooms, bath, stable, two acres land; on beautiful village street, electrics pass. $300 till Oct. 1, 1905; $500 per year. P. F. LELAND, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

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One of the most beautifully located places on the North Shore. Twelve bedrooms; stabling for five horses; tennis court; wonderful ocean view. House built by Peabody and Sterns, Boston, and fully furnished. An exceptional opportunity for a good purchase.

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Furnished Cottage. Ocean side, near hotel and bathing beach, 10 rooms, bathroom and laundry; wide piazza, electric lights, hot and cold water; well built and dry; six chambers.

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Alcott Cottage. Parlor (38.6x15), dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, and six chambers, furnished. Near post-office, telephone, and steamer landing; fine view of Buzzards Bay. Good bathing. For particulars address

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Lot 400 feet **water front**, 500 feet deep to private highway; highest part of island; overlooks town, **Island**, and surrounding waters; constant sea breeze; 12 room house, recently enlarged and refurnished; electric lighting, bath, hot and cold water. Terms apply

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FOR SALE Land, building, and furniture of Hotel Nantucket, on Nantucket Island, Mass. Will exchange for improved or unimproved residence property, between Boston and New York preferred. Geo. F. Hammond, 166 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

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TO LET

A furnished cottage with six bedrooms; large piazzas, fine view of Buzzards Bay; good bathing and sailing; an ideal place for children. Address **G. S. SYKES,** Vernon Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JERUSALEM ROAD, No. Cohasset.—To Let, furnished, a well shaded, retired cottage of 9 rooms, on high ground, with fine view of Massachusetts Bay, hot and cold water, bath and modern conveniences, with stable if desired. Rent $500. Apply to F. CUNNINGHAM, 909 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

NO. FALMOUTH, MASS. Water Front

For rent, 12 and 8-room new cottage; furnished, water 3 floors; boats. Circular.

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No. Falmouth, Mass.—To let for season, furnished house, barn, private beach. For sale, shore lots, Buzzards Bay. Mrs. R. P. Nye, 55 Allen Place, Hartford, Conn.

PIGEON COVE TO RENT A furnished summer cottage of seven rooms (four chambers), on extreme point of Cape Ann—ocean on three sides. Rent $250 for the season. Apply to E. E. P., 1 Williams St., Brookline, Mass.

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North Truro, Mass.

Directly overlooking Cape Cod Bay, near famous Highland Light, attractive eight-room cottage, fully furnished, for sale or to rent for season; reasonable terms. Always cool. Excellent bathing and fishing; delightful walks and drives. Apply L., Public Library, Plainfield, N. J.

TO RENT July and August, to family adults, furnished house, modern conveniences, 9 rooms. References exchanged. R. M., Salem, Mass.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Around the corner from Maplewood Hotel, the sunny south side of a new Colonial house; nine large rooms, shaded yard, furnished first class, never been rented before, every convenience. For June to November. Address J. H. ENRIGHT, 218 First St., Pittsfield, Mass.

West Chop TO LET COTTAGE fully furnished, directly on Vineyard Haven Sound. Address WALTER H. RENEAR, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

FARMS IN NEW ENGLAND

Illustrated circular free upon receipt of address P. F. LELAND, 21 Minot Bldg., Boston, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

"Abandoned Farm" of 350 acres, $1,500; easy terms. Send for detailed description. P. F. LELAND, 21 Minot Building, Boston.

Seashore and Country **Furnished Cottages To Let**—Prices from **$100** to **$1,200** for the season. CLARK'S AGENCY, 141 Milk St., Boston. Tel. 3919 Main.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHOCORUA, N. H.

For Rent—"Masquemoosic"

Beautiful country house, designed by C. Howard Walker. Charming views of lake, mountains, and valley; 32 acres of wood, boats on lake, swimming pool in brook, stable, icehouse filled, and all modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Mrs. WILTON P. WAINWRIGHT, Back Bay P. O., Boston.

HARRISVILLE, N. H.

Near Mt. Monadnock

Furnished country house, rent or sale. Address A. L. LIVERMORE, 30 Broad St., New York City.

WHITE MOUNTAINS

To let, a summer residence, 14 rooms, all conveniences, situation delightful. Rent $800. Carriage and horses, man, and cook-housekeeper can be had if desired. Address MISS WORMELEY, Jackson, N. H.

FOR SALE
JEFFERSON
NEW HAMPSHIRE
FURNISHED COTTAGE

Adjoining Waumbek Hotel, and known as Wyndy Brae; 12 rooms, including two baths. All modern plumbing. Meals at hotel. Magnificent view. 8,225, The Outlook.

Lake Winnipesaukee

To let, attractive furnished cottage; 8 rooms; delightful location; select neighbors; purest spring water, ice, boat, fuel. Best proposition for the money in the State. For full particulars address F. P. SPEARE, 458 Boylston St., Boston.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

OVERLOOKING
LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
2,200-Acre Estate. A Great Summer Resort

300 acres farming land can be divided into 400 house lots. Estimated 200,000 cords wood and several million feet of hard and soft lumber. 100-acre pond, with trout brook running 2½ miles through the property. Farm buildings, sawmill, machinery, 80 h. p. boiler, 50 h. p. engine, 50 h. p. water-wheel, and a mica ledge. One mile from Twin Lake and Twin Lake Hotel, and three miles from Lake Sunapee. Also new 10-room house, opposite Twin Lake Hotel, within 2 minutes of Twin Lake. All modern improvements, completely furnished, open fireplace. Price for all, $19,500. Address P. O. Box 2,271, Boston, Mass.

JEFFERSON, N. H.—For sale or rent, furnished cottage of 9 rooms and bath. Commanding an unobstructed view of Mt. Washington. Address 7,315, Outlook.

Lake Sunapee, N. H.
FOR SALE

On the New London side of Lake Sunapee,
HANDSOME, ROOMY COTTAGE

Beautiful view; lot runs to shore; five chambers, servant's room, bath, fireplace, large attic. 80 feet of broad piazza overlooking lake; small stable. One of the most attractive places on this lovely lake.
CHAS. E. GIBSON, 131 State St., Boston, Mass.

N. WOODSTOCK, N. H.—Cottage to rent, June and July, $60; 6 rooms, furnished; open fireplace, modern conveniences. Address A. L. BREWSTER, Trenton, N. J.

WHITE MOUNTAINS

To let, furnished cottages of nine rooms, fronting Pequawket Lake and Presidential Range. Piazzas, open fireplaces, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Price for the season $250. Inquire of JOS. A. NESMITH, Lowell, Mass.

TO RENT, furnished house near **Portsmouth, N. H.,** on river front; ample grounds; near trolley-car service to Portsmouth and York Harbor. Rent $300. Apply to JOHN SISE & CO., Portsmouth, N. H.

Southern New Hampshire

Are you looking for a beautiful estate to rent for the summer, fully furnished and complete in all its appointments? If so, address for particulars H. H. Belden, Amherst, N. H.

White Mountains Furnished house for summer rent, **Tamworth, N. H.** 8 rooms. Large barn, fuel sufficient for season. Rent $250. FREDERIC L. STEELE, 110 E. 2d St., Cincinnati, O.

MOUNTAIN CAMP and FARMSTEAD FOR SALE. A furnished camp in southwestern New Hampshire for sale. Large farmhouse on estate; many acres of woodland; 1,800 feet elevation; lake front; noble scenery. Ideal camp, or summer home for gentleman's family. For terms and photographs apply to Dr. J. P. SUTHERLAND, 295 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—For Sale, 9 room cottage, stable and garden. ½ mile to station, on high ground, good view, good water, good drainage, price right. Address W. H. Bailey, Whitefield, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

AMONG THE PINES, below Lakewood, on Barnegat Bay. House, eight rooms, bath, and attic; completely furnished; windmill and gas plant; farmhouse and 318 acres; about one-half a mile frontage on bay and one mile on river; good sailing, fishing, and bathing; ideal place for gentleman of leisure. Will rent to responsible party for $420 yearly. Address FORKED RIVER, No. 8,035, The Outlook.

NEW JERSEY

FOR RENT, FURNISHED
June 15 to October 1. Desirable residence in
GLEN RIDGE, N. J.
Seven bedrooms, two baths, well shaded lawn Apply P. O. Box 93, Glen Ridge, N. J.

FOR SALE at North Branch, N. J.

12-room house and over 14 acres of land Fine summer home, high ground, healthy, fine views. 40 miles from New York on N. J Central. Ten minutes' walk from depot, post-office, etc. Address MRS. H. V. VOORHEES, 165 W. Cliff St., Somerville, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Gentleman's residence in wealthy neighborhood, on best avenue; 35 minutes from N. Y.; house 17 rooms, hardwood, open plumbing; city gas, water, and sewers. Large stable; garden and beautiful lawn; shade and fruit trees; macadam driveways. Owner, TUTHILL, 50 Pine St., New York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Several high-class, strictly up-to-date new houses in beautiful **Marlboro Park** for sale or rent. Steam, gas, electricity, hard wood floors, sanitary plumbing. $7,000 to $12,000. Rentals $600 to $960. Near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Refined surroundings. Choice building plots. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Ave.

Morristown, N. J.

For Rent for the Summer, 12-Room House

Nicely furnished; seven minutes from station Reasonable rent. H. HALL, 10 Perry St., Morristown, N. J., or 100 William St., N. Y.

A Run-Down Place

Picturesque and healthy; 150 acres; two houses and two barns. Can be had on long lease at $150 per year. Near **Morristown, N. J.** For details address 8,033, Outlook.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.

Most delightful resort on Atlantic coast. New board walk, new attractions. No liquor sold, making it the ideal place for families. Beautiful strand, moderate surf, perfectly safe bathing. Eighty minutes from Philadelphia, forty-five from Atlantic City. Here we have choice building lots and four modern cottages for sale. Prices low; terms reasonable. OCEAN CITY DEVELOPMENT CO. 830 Drexel Bldg., Phila.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Secluded summer residence, yet near neighbors; ten rooms, large piazza, good garden planted. June 1st to October 1st. Rent $100 per month. Address X, Plainfield P. O.

Will Let, near Princeton, gentleman's beautiful residence, furnished; twenty-seven rooms; every convenience; immense lawn, shade trees, stable. No. 7,985, Outlook.

FOR RENT in Somerville, N. J.

36 miles from New York on N. J. Central, 8-room cottage for season, completely furnished. All modern conveniences. Spacious piazza; choice location. 15 minutes' walk from station. Address MRS. H. V. VOORHEES, 165 W. Cliff St., Somerville, N. J.

AN IDEAL COUNTRY ESTATE
At SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

Ten minutes from station, 16 acres, beautifully laid out. Large modern house, 12 bedrooms. Stable, stone lodge, greenhouses, tennis court, etc. Cost $150,000. Will be sold **at a bargain.** For full particulars address OWNER, 58 Worth St., New York.

BEAUTIFUL 85-ACRE FARM

with stock, etc., 3½ miles from Somerville. Handsome colonial house. Price $7,000. Photos and particulars on request. Miss SCULLY, Somerville, N. J.

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NEW YORK

ADIRONDACK

SUMMER HOME

For Rent

Owners intending traveling will rent their ge Country Home, containing 12 bedrooms, ge living rooms, bathrooms, etc.; stables d outbuildings; delightfully situated about o miles from the village of Westport-on- ake Champlain, on side of one of the foot- lls of the Adirondacks. Address H. P. SMITH, Westport, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS

FOR SALE

Only camp on beautiful lake. 5 buildings d 9 tents fully equipped. Boats and canoes. ne drives and walks. Reached by Delaware d Hudson R. R. Will be sold at a sacrifice. pply to W. H. THOMSON, 23 E. 47th St., City.

ADIRONDACKS

FOR SALE:
Camps on the Saranac Lakes.
Attractive Camp Sites on Lake Placid.
FOR RENT:
Desirable furnished cottages in the village of Saranac Lake. All improvements.
EO. V. W. DURYEE, Real Estate
Bank Building, Saranac Lake, New York

Adirondacks To Let for the Season **12-Room House**

ully furnished; has all modern conveniences: ree minutes from telegraph and post-office, enty minutes from station. Price, **$300.** ddress W. W. BURTON, Lake George, N.Y.

ADIRONDACKS Furnished cottages to nt from $200 to $400. Address E. M. RAWFORD, Keene Valley, New York.

AMAGANSETT, Long Island.—For rent, furnished cottage; seven bedooms, fourteen rooms, including bath; large azzas; perfect drainage; one acre of lawn; alf-mile from station; property extends to ea. H. P. HUSE, Annapolis, Md.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I. Attractive furnished ttages to rent from $300 up. Desirable operty for sale. Express Station. Catagues. JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I.

AT CAZENOVIA

To rent, a roomy, attractive house, fully furshed; modern conveniences; furnace and en fireplaces. $350 for summer season; $400 r year. Address Miss STEBBINS, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Cornwall, N. Y.—Furnished residence, modern improvements, electric light, telehone, large grounds, plenty shade, fruit; rent ason or year. G. S. Abell, 27 Beaver St., N.Y.

FOR RENT—"Breezy-Brae"

Cragsmoor, Ulster Co., N. Y.

On the Shawangunk Mountains, elevation 800 feet. Fully furnished cottage, seven edrooms and bath; hot and cold water; open eplaces; two acres. One minute from Episopal church with daily celebration. $350. . C. Clay, 33 Westview St., Germantown, Pa.

East Hampton, L. I. To Let for the **summer, Furnished**—Six-room studiottage, near East Hampton and Amagansett. erms moderate. Address WILLIAM J. WHITTEMORE, 318 West 57th St., New York.

FOR Rent, furnished, desirable summer home, pleasantly situated, at Gloversville, Y.; golf and tennis near. For particulars ddress Box 608, New Britain, Conn.

Onteora = in = the = Catskills

he most attractive settlement in these mountains. Free from all objectionable features. or list of cottages to let apply to ROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St., N.Y.

NEW YORK

EASTPORT

Near WESTHAMPTON

New modern house; improvements; 8 acres. Finest of boating, bathing, fishing, driving. Ten minutes' easy walk to depot. Will rent cheap by year. Also cottage at Amityville. CHAS. E. STRONG, 48 Franklin St., N. Y. Tel. 4258 Franklin.

To Rent—Unfurnished House

Half-hour from Manhattan by train or trolley, on finest residential corner in beautiful

FLUSHING

Fifteen rooms, baths, and every improvement; ample grounds and old-fashioned garden. Stable with coachman's room. Address D. MASTER, Agent, 69 Main St., Flushing, N.Y.

RURAL HOME

The Spaulding Farm, 5 miles north of Saratoga Springs and 300 ft. higher, with grand outlook across Kayderosseros intervale to the encircling Adirondack Mountains covered with forests. Good roomy farmhouse and the finest barns; 80 acres in home farm, or 200 acres in all adjoining. To be sold very reasonable to close an estate. Write Mrs. C. W. SPAULDING, Greenfield Center, N. Y.

KIAMESHA LAKE Sullivan County

Furnished cottage, tiled bath, boating, fishing, golf. DR. BARTLETT, 149 W. 94th St., N. Y.

LAKE GEORGE.—Furnished Cottage for rent among pines; wide piazzas; modern conveniences; detached laundry; icehouse filled; dock, boats. Plans, photos. RANDOLPH, 3 Washington Square, N.Y. City.

Lake Placid, N. Y.

Fine estate of 15 acres, two summer cottages; fine mountain views; beautiful trees; for sale as a whole or in sections. Boathouse on Mirror Lake. Estate is five to seven minutes east of Lake Placid Club House.
No. 8,019, The Outlook.

FOR SALE or RENT

3 houses in the village of **New Paltz, N. Y.** 9 to 13 rooms with modern improvements.
A. D. RELYEA or E. HARP.

Two Beautifully Furnished Cottages

with every improvement, 9 and 8 bedrooms, to rent for the season at **Crystal Brook,** Port Jefferson Station, L. I. R. R. Large porches with fine view of the Sound. Address BURRITT, 415 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SANTA CRUZ PARK

Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

For rent, furnished, June to October, 9 room cottage with bathroom, hot and cold water. Apply W. R. SMITH, 1006 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

Stock Farm, Saratoga Co. Highly productive. Large Colonial mansion and fine barns. Good location; grand view. Low price. WEST & KOONZ, Box O, Ballston Spa, N.Y.

Shelter Island Heights, N.Y. For rent, **Chine Cottage,** fully furnished; 8 bedrooms and bathroom complete; parlor, library, dining-room, butler's pantry, large square hall, kitchen; shade trees and water view. Apply Rev. E. B. COE, 42 W. 52d St., N. Y.

Cottage on Sunset Hill, Shelter Island. Fully furnished; 5 bedrooms, attic, kitchen; overlooking Peconic Bay; all modern improvements. $350 for season. No. 8,065, Outlook.

FOR RENT ON HUDSON

Simply furnished house, 15 rooms, $400. House, 12 rooms, $150. House, 7 rooms, $100. 3 months from June 15. Modern conveniences; tennis courts. Commutation ticket to New York, $7 monthly. S., No. 7,505, Outlook.

NEW YORK

FOR SALE

To party willing to pay good price demanded, the choicest location among the

THOUSAND ISLANDS

Near Alexandria Bay, clubhouse and finest cottages; sightly locations for two large cottages; present improvements of little value.

ALSO residence and 4 acres at Pleasantville, Westchester Co., 11 rooms and bath, wide piazza, fine shade, about 100 fruit trees, and stable.

ALSO cottage at Elmsford, Westchester Co., 7 rooms, near station, cheap. W. J. TOWNSEND, Room 1,116, 32 Liberty St., City.

TO LET

Twilight Park, Catskill Mountains

Cottage of twelve rooms and attic, fully furnished for housekeeping. Two water closets, three open fireplaces, shower bath, hot and cold water; beautiful view. Apply to Miss McWILLIAM, 80 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Catskills, Twilight Park

2 Cottages for sale, $3,000 each; for rent, $300 each. Apply J. G. MUNRO, Buffalo, N.Y.

Country Seat at

WHITE PLAINS

15 large rooms, three attractive bathrooms, spacious grounds, stable room five horses, coachman's quarters, beautiful lawns and shade. $18,500. COOLEY & WEST, Inc.
White Plains, N. Y., opposite station.

Furnished Cottage on Long Island

TO RENT

Seven rooms, 45 minutes from New York, near depot, with barn, for part or all of summer, $75 per month. Address K., 206 Broadway, Room 3, New York City.

For Rent—Beautiful place overlooking the Hudson, half hour from Grand Central Station, New York. Five acres in lawn, drives, rose and kitchen garden, chicken runs, etc. Ample carriage house and stabling for ten horses. House large; all modern conveniences; fully furnished; near yacht landing. Will rent for the summer with or without option to purchase. Address I. C. H., No. 5,632, The Outlook.

30 Years Selling

COUNTRY

PROPERTY ONLY

Farms, Residences, Cottages, Hotels, Stores, etc., **everywhere. Catalog Free.**
Owners wishing to sell call or write.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, 93 Tribune Building, N.Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Summer Home

of DR. LOTT

Mt. Pocono, Pa.

On Swiftwater Road, near The Montanesca and Trinity Church

FOR RENT

14 rooms, 2 bath and 2 extra toilet rooms. Completely furnished. Ample grounds, Stable. Icehouse. Write for further particulars and terms to Dr. LOTT, 4001 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

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THE OUTLOOK REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

PENNSYLVANIA

COTTAGE AT
Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Ten rooms and bath; completely furnished. One of the finest locations on the mountain; 5 minutes from station; 2 acres of lawn and garden enclosed by stone wall. Icehouse filled ready for use. Rent $400 for season. Address Dr. BATTEN, 232 E. 11th St., New York.

TEXAS

Read the 65th Psalm

—the last five verses thereof—and add what you find there to what is said in our booklet, which will be sent free to any one interested in farm lands. Address GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Secretary, 277 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

VERMONT

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Presents itself to purchase a most beautiful **Country Home in Vermont.** A fine mansion of 15 rooms; all necessary and fine outbuildings, with 2 acres of beautiful grounds; healthy position; close to electric line; in the village of West Rutland, only 4 miles from the City of Rutland, Vermont. Fireplaces with marble mantels, furnace, etc. This property cost over $15,000. Will be sold at

A GREAT BARGAIN

Drop a postal for a photograph. Address FREDERICK A. FIELD, Broker Rutland, Vt.

TO LET in DORSET, VT.

Two furnished houses, one 12, one 8 rooms; *bath, w. c. in each. Good shade and lawns.* Stables. GEO. F. KELLOGG.

VERMONT

FOR SALE—Unusual Opening

The owner and proprietor, since 1889, of a small, first-class, and popular family hotel in Vermont, wishes to dispose of the property and all its belongings by or before the opening of the June season. A most beautiful, healthy, and prosperous locality. Sale includes everything—furniture, crockery, etc., stable equipments, cook and guests. A paying investment from the start, either for a young couple or as a doctor's sanitarium. Photographs can be seen and full particulars obtained by addressing G. STONE, 150 W. 91st St., New York City.

Burlington on Lake Champlain

FINE MODERN HOUSE

Furnished; 12 rooms; modern improvements, including telephone, open fireplaces; beautifully located, overlooking University Park; well-shaded lawn, tennis court. Rent $200 for summer season. Address 489 Main St., Burlington, Vt.

TO LET
AT WINDSOR, VT.

Near Cornish, N. H.

House of 12 rooms, fully furnished; stable 4 stalls; 50 acres of land, more or less; electric lights and excellent water supply. Apply to D. STEWART, 36 Lincoln St., Boston.

RHODE ISLAND

Newport, R I. Furnished Cottages

Ocean front; combines seashore and country. Rent or sell; moderate prices. Plans and photos of E. B. HALL, 53 State St., Room 642, Boston.

WATCH HILL, R.I.

To rent for June and July, furnished cottage, five bedrooms, servants' *rooms, laundry, running water, electric light.* $500. W. A. Anderson, 621 Broadway, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND

WATCH HILL COTTAGE
FOR SALE

One of the largest and be constructed of the many fine c tages at this easily accessib (only four hours from New Yo two from Boston) and popul shore resort, is offered for sa because of death in the family.

Magnificently situated on high hill with extensive ground The view of the Atlantic Ocea Long Island Sound and Litt Narragansett Bay is unsurpass and can never be cut off.

For *full* particulars write

FRANK W. COY,
6 High Street, Westerly, R.

THE OUTLOOK WANT DEPARTMENT

The rate for notices in this Department is Five Cents for each word or initial, address included. Orders should be sent (with remittance) at least ten days before the date of The Outlook in which you desire the Want to appear. Answers may be sent in care of The Outlook (count four words for the address) and will be forwarded to you if postage is paid.

TEACHERS, GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, DOMESTIC HELPERS

COMPANION, secretary, chaperon, position desired by middle-aged lady. Experienced traveler, especially Japan. Can take entire care. References exchanged. 1,261, Outlook.

AN experienced high-school teacher of music and languages, North German, desires a position for the summer in a family. Best references. 1,259, Outlook.

WANTED—Summer teaching position in family or school by college graduate with teaching experience. Drawer R, Malone, New York.

NURSE, hospital training, ex-teacher, desires position as traveling companion or governess. Highest references. 1,203, The Outlook.

WANTED—Strong, active, healthy woman as *mother's helper* in family of boys and infant; one servant is kept. Address 88 Main St., Orange, N. J.

SPANISH.—Princeton graduate ('01) with thorough knowledge of Spanish, literary and colloquial, and three years' experience among Spanish-speaking people, wishes teaching or translating during summer months; would travel. Address A. Eastman, 904 Huron St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

YOUNG woman, refined, experienced, desires position as useful companion at home or to travel. References. 1,198, Outlook.

SUMMER engagement—Teacher of voice and piano in large Conservatory wishes engagement with school. Large experience in church and concert work. Address L., 1,225, Outlook.

WANTED—By graduate of Dr. Sargent's Normal School of Physical Training, position in private school. Can teach fencing. In order to gain experience will accept small salary. 1,213, Outlook.

YOUNG woman desires position as teacher of French in private school. References. 1,209, Outlook.

TEACHERS, GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, DOMESTIC HELPERS

TEACHER of six years' experience in primary and kindergarten work desires summer position. 1,223, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as companion or chaperon for the summer, by lady holding school position. Good references. 1,210, The Outlook.

PARISIAN young lady, teacher in Boston schools, wishes to travel abroad as companion or teacher with family. 1,201, Outlook.

POSITION as nurse or companion by woman of 35. References. 1,237, Outlook.

YOUNG French lady, instructor in leading private school, highly cultured, completest literary education, speaking French, German, English, best references, seeks position as resident governess. 1,206, Outlook.

COMPANION, secretary, etc.—Family going abroad wishes to secure position for refined Scotch woman as companion, secretary, care of children, house accounts, assist in housekeeping, correspondence; would travel; absolutely trustworthy, highest references. Singer, 436 Greenwich St., New York City.

COLLEGE graduate (young woman) desires to travel abroad as companion. Has been abroad. No salary. Address 1,200, Outlook.

COLLEGE preparatory teacher desires engagement, June 5th to September 21st, as traveling companion, secretary, or tutor in Latin or English. Address Miss M. A. A., 312 Stratford Avenue, East End, Pittsburg, Pa.

YOUNG woman, college training, normal school teacher, would act as tutor, governess, or companion. At liberty now to October first. References. 1,220, Outlook.

TRAVELING companion, tutor. Young instructor, experienced in European travel. Summer, after June 15. References. Harvard, 1,239, Outlook.

A young lady desires a position as French governess. 1,260, Outlook.

TEACHERS, GOVERNESSES, CO PANIONS, DOMESTIC HELPERS

BY French teacher, a summer positi wanted as companion or secretary; flu English; excellent references. Address Ma moiselle, 1,235, Outlook.

YOUNG lady of eighteen desires positi as governess to young children during su mer months. Good references, including fa lies whom she has served in this capacity d ing the past two summers. Address Flore Kelsey, 628 47th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COLLEGE graduate desires sumn position. Mother's helper, companion, g erness. Experienced. 1,228, Outlook.

MICHIGAN university graduate desi summer position. General tutoring, mothe helper. Experienced. 1,229, Outlook.

MICHIGAN graduate wishes positio tutor, mother's helper, companion, prepa tory work, German, Latin. Experienced. 1,2 Outlook.

WANTED—A well-educated young la cheerful and kindly, to go to the mounta as companion to a lady who is deaf, for months of July and September only. Addre giving qualifications, salary, which must moderate, etc., 1,231, Outlook.

WILL take convalescing patients and *valids to quiet seaside resort.* Twelve yea experience in private hospital. Referenc Nurse, 1,232, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher, univers graduate, specialties Greek and Latin, desi position coming year. 1,227, Outlook.

MEDICAL student, male, experienc nurse, desires position for summer with valid or boy. References. F. L. L., 48 Springfield St., Boston.

WANTED—Position as governess f one or two children for the summer, by a co lege student. Some experience. $5.50 week. Address M. S. H., 42 Phillips Plac Northampton, Mass.

A teacher of experience in private and publ schools will tutor and travel. Experienc chaperon. 1,103, Outlook.

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THE OUTLOOK WANT DEPARTMENT

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TEACHERS, GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, DOMESTIC HELPERS

FRENCH lady, experienced French, German, and college preparatory work, wishes position during summer as tutor or traveling companion. References. Address Miss S. Pfleger, Ridgefield, Conn.

AN educated young woman wishes to help recovery, as companion and nurse, a lady suffering with melancholia or slight mental derangement. 1,211, Outlook.

LADY, refined, neat, bright, obliging, unquestionable references, experienced care of invalids and traveling, wishes situation in refined family for summer. "Companion," 1244, Outlook.

BARNARD graduate, 1903, wishes summer position as tutor or governess. Cultivated manners. Experience in private and high-school instruction. Speaks French and German fluently; perfect accent. Best references. 1,243, Outlook.

CARETAKER wanted.—A competent, energetic, refined woman to superintend servants, direct catering, sewing, and be mother's assistant generally. Delightful surroundings near Philadelphia. Address J. G., 1513 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN widow, aged 38, educated, traveled, executive ability, wishes responsible position—managing housekeeper, companion, teacher. 1,208, Outlook.

DOMESTIC science graduate desires position as managing housekeeper in family or private institution. Best references. 1,250, Outlook.

LANGUAGE professor, speaking French, German, Italian, Spanish, seeks engagement as interpreter, courier, traveling secretary. Experienced. Very best references. 1,248, Outlook.

PRINCETON senior, high standing, experienced, desires tutoring during summer, particularly college entrance work. Refined. Best references. 1,247, Outlook.

WANTED by trained housewife (New York), permanent household assistant. 1,245, Outlook.

POSITION of trust required for the summer by French gentleman and his wife, a German lady, both experienced teachers, capable to take full charge and responsibility of children. 1,242, Outlook.

TEACHER (Brown A. M.) desires tutoring in college preparatory subjects for the first part of the summer vacation. 1,249, Outlook.

WANTED—Summer position as secretary, companion, by well educated young woman. Interview requested. 1,234, Outlook.

YOUNG lady (teacher) desires summer employment as secretary, child's tutor, or traveling companion. Would like to go abroad. References. 1,258, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, three years' college education, special training as convalescent nurse, desires position as tutor, invalid's attendant, governess, companion. Travel or otherwise. 1251, Outlook.

ANY position of trust is wanted by young gentlewoman of ability, courage, and good character. 1,252, Outlook.

WANTED.—A teacher holding an important position would like to take seme place of responsibility during the summer, charge of home while family is away, chaperoning at home or abroad, tutoring, or any kind of duty requiring careful responsibility. Miss W.R.F., 1257, Outlook.

MATRON'S position in school or orphanage wanted by clergyman's daughter, experienced in nursing. Good references. A.M.B., Rothesay, New Brunswick, Canada.

WANTED, by person of education and refinement, position as housekeeper. Capable of directing servants and taking charge of children. References. 1,185, Outlook.

AMERICAN lady, high school teacher, fluent French and German, some Italian, would travel in Europe this summer as companion for expenses. References exchanged. 1152, Outlook.

WANTED—June first, in Protestant family, a refined young American woman who speaks French, as mother's helper, to have charge of three children, four, seven, and nine years. Address B., Englewood, N. J.

COLLEGE graduate, experienced in soliciting or managing, teaching, tutoring. Capable of handling traveling work. 1,146, Outlook.

TEACHERS, GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, DOMESTIC HELPERS

SMITH graduate, long residence abroad, speaking German, French, Italian, experienced teacher, wishes to travel or tutor. 1,094, Outlook.

YOUNG woman of culture will accept position as companion, mother's helper, or assistant housekeeper for summer. No salary asked. Address Box 193, Mystic, Conn.

CAPABLE woman wishes position as companion from July 15 to September 1. Reference. 1,161, Outlook.

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BRYN Mawr graduate, aged thirty-four, desires position for the summer. French, German, and Italian spoken. 711, Outlook.

FAMILIES, institutions, schools, and summer hotels in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 48 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R. I.

TEACHERS wanted for fall vacancies. The best positions are filled early. Send to-day for information. Dixon Educational Bureau, 1420 Chestnut, Philadelphia.

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LIBRARIAN, woman, age 31, seven years' experience, desires position in Lake States. 1,236, Outlook.

LIBRARIAN, six years in city library, desires position in country. 1,215, Outlook.

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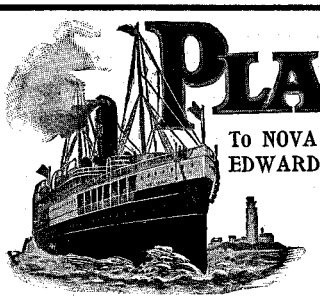

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